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FIVE CENTS A COPY

CHICAGO VOTES AGAINST DEVER RAIL LINE PLAN

Margin of 100,000 Ballots Defeats Proposal for Municipal Control

UNUSUAL FINANCING METHOD WAS URGED

Evanston and Oak Park Put Seal of Disapproval on Sunday Motion Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8 — Chicago's traction proposals, calling for acquisition by the city of its surface and elevated lines for $248,000,000 and their operation by a board representative of both the city and the security holders, was defeated at yesterday's election by 100,000 votes. The ordinance received 227,554, as against 329,228 in opposition.

The proposition represented a compromise between William E. Dever, Mayor, long an advocate of municipal ownership, and bankers and others speaking for the properties. As the city had no money with which to buy the extensive systems, it could only offer, the city administration declared, a novel type of certificate based solely on the earnings of the lines.

25-Year Building Program

The traction owners were not required to accept these certificates unless they wanted to and the result was the plan which the Mayor, who had been working on a solution for nearly two years, offered Chicago as the best solution of a crisis impending on expiration of the surface lines' franchise in 1927. At the same time Mr. Dever presented a 25-year building program and asked municipal authority for issuance as needed of $700,000,000 in special traction bonds.

The proposition provoked powerful opposition, while also winning many indorsements. Antagonism to the possibility of municipal ownership or operation was strong in undercurrent, despite its remoteness, as the city had to retire 51 per cent of the securities before taking over direction of the properties. On the other hand, those who insisted upon municipalization found the bargain unsatisfactory.

Valuation Figure Opposed

Prices the city was to pay for the surface and elevated lines were condemned by the opposition as excessive. Certain political factions arrayed themselves against the ordinance. The press split on the issue and newspaper opposition was much stronger than when a somewhat similar ordinance was beaten in 1918.

The Chicago Tribune, which in its general hostility to national prohibition, has taken Mr. Dever to task for his law enforcement stand, gives prohibition a leading place in the defeat of the traction ordinance. It analyzes the ward results to show that the Mayor's Democratic organization, which had been summoned to get behind the proposition, failed to support him because of disfavor within the party of his enforcement policy. "Perhaps half the majority, possibly two-thirds, was intended as a rebuke to Mayor Dever because of his attitude on beer, booze and gambling," says the Tribune, capitalizing previous editorial warning of political results to be expected of enforcement in Chicago.

Change in Opinion

As the Tribune, which supported the ordinance, sees it, the result marks a change in local sentiment on municipal ownership, which in various mayoralty elections has proved a winning slogan. There is no doubt that the strikes of municipal employees in the city hall five years or so ago have left their impression on the public thought.

Doubt as to the best way to proceed with the solving of Chicago's pressing need of better transportation facilities was a major factor in defeating the means offered. The rapid growth of the motor bus, which is giving extensive service in Chicago, threw an element of uncertainty into a transaction whose major feature was acquisition of the surface lines and this was prominently played up by the opposition.

The question of subways has also failed of a common solution. Though the public seems agreed that subways should be built, wide divergencies exist on methods of building. The Mayor's plan of a limited system was attacked by those who wanted a much larger one.

Question of Fares

The novelty of the financing which rested solely on the property's earnings, which in turn were based on the rate of fare, contributed an unknown factor. While the city administration was asserting that the immediate effect of unification of the surface and elevated lines would be a reduction in fares, its critics declared that raising of carfare beyond its present figures, to a wholly oppressive limit, was certain to result.

As the matter of fares was bound up with the huge program of supplying additions to the service, which provided the fundamental reason for the proposals, the issuance of more than $700,000,000 in securities which must be supported by fares loomed so large as to cause hesitation among the voters.

Complex Situation

On so comprehensive a measure, which at one stroke settled the subway problem, mapped out the major features of expansion up to 1950, and established the possibility of municipal operation and ownership in the future, the city had short preparation. Though the city hall has been working on the question for a long time it was but comparatively re-

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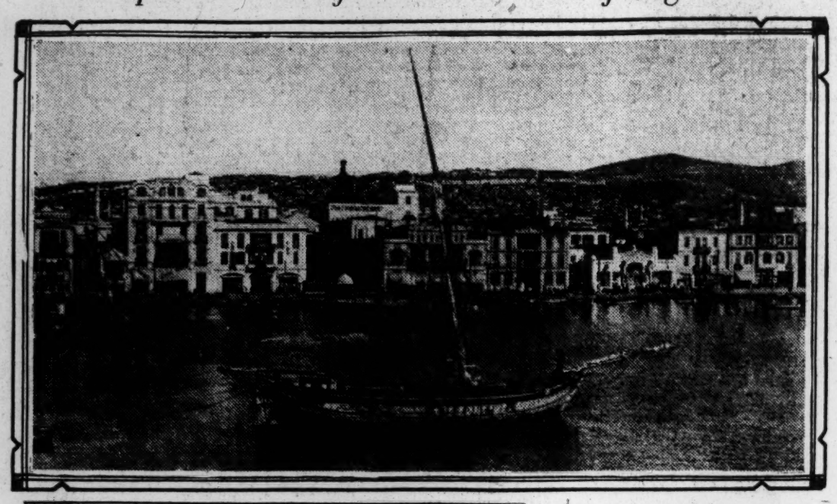
Prospective Outlet for the Commerce of Jugoslavia



Picture Shows the Harbor of Saloniki, Which Is Soon to Be Developed. Map Shows Position of Saloniki in Relation to Surrounding Countries.

BRITISH LESSEN DEBT FRICTION

Methods of Collecting Payments by Germany to Be Made Easier

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 8—New possibilities affecting alike German reparations and interallied debts are suggested by the statements made by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons last night. The subject under discussion was the modified arrangement now being made with Germany to reduce the friction on the collection by Great Britain of the payments due to it under the Reparations Recovery Act. Under this act, it will be recalled the British Government receives from the British merchants 26 per cent of all sums paid for German goods—the German Government reimbursing its own nationals to the extent they are thereby losers.

Mr. Churchill said that £25,000,000 had already been produced for the British Treasury by this means.

Slow Revival of Trade

With the slow revival of the German-British trade also, he said, the yield had steadily risen until during recent months it had produced a sum definitely in excess of the whole 22 per cent share due to Great Britain from the general reparations pool. Under the plan now to be introduced British receipts will be confined strictly to this 22 per cent —the balance going back into the pool.

The point made by Mr. Lloyd George here comes in. It is that these figures strengthen the hopes entertained by the late Coalition Government in England when it made this arrangement to the effect that it would eventually give to Great Britain something like £30,000,000 annually, which would nearly pay the British debt to America, thereby enabling Great Britain, under the Balfour note, to wipe off the bulk of the interallied war debts due to it.

Balfour Note Confirmed

His allusion here was to the fact that the Balfour note was confirmed by the present British Government in Mr. Churchill's statement of Dec. 10 last, when he said Great Britain intended to "ask as much and no more from Europe than the United States finds necessary to require from us."

Subsequent speakers were less optimistic. Commander Kenworthy representing the Liberal Party's wing for example, criticized the whole arrangement as a mere "tax on British trade." William Graham, financial secretary in the Labor Government on the other hand, approved it as likely to "bring the reparations settlement in keeping with international trades' improved and improving conditions," and make for "removal of a great international disease."

TEACHERS' BILL REFERRED

The legislative committee on Municipal Finance today voted to report "reference to the next session" on the bill of the Boston School Committee seeking to establish a new and higher scale of salaries for the teachers. Six members of the committee dissented.

CITY WELFARE COUNCIL URGED

Community Chest Financing Plan Favored by Boston Chamber Committee

Although recommending the establishment of the community chest system for financing Boston social agencies, the Chamber of Commerce committee investigating this problem, urges in its final report announced today that the program be confined to organizations clearly connected with Boston, that no attempt be made to raise money for endowments, or building funds, and that it should not include colleges or similar institutions which are not strictly social agencies.

This report, prepared by the committee of which W. Rodman Peabody is chairman, John W. Hallowell, vice-chairman, and Ellerton J. Brehaut, secretary, supplements a preliminary survey of local social welfare projects submitted Oct. 1 of last year.

Welfare Council Proposed

Organization of a body to be known as the "Boston Welfare Council" to correlate further the activities of the social agencies and to conduct one campaign for money yearly which will embrace the financial needs of all the member agencies is suggested in the report, which states that in this manner it will be possible to eliminate much duplication of effort, effect economies in operation and in the raising of funds, to bring about a better accord among the agencies and to protect the interests of the contributing public.

In such a combined financial drive it is emphasized that the donors should be permitted and encouraged to designate the agencies to which they wish their contributions allocated. The board of directors of the proposed welfare council would include members to represent the public at large, as well as the agencies themselves.

Pointing out the great amount of time and money that is employed by the voluntary and paid solicitations of the numerous and overlapping drives, the report characterizes the present method as "inadequate and wasteful," and concludes that "the only practicable alternative to competitive solicitation is that of federated financing through the united efforts of the community as a whole."

Co-ordinating Activities

But the financial consideration is a problem secondary to the increased co-ordination of the city's social welfare activities, according to the committee. On this point the report says: :

"Although the guarantee of adequate and stable financial support for the social work enterprises of this city is a problem of first magnitude, now grown to be acute, we are of the opinion that it is exceeded in importance by the more fundamental task of improving and unifying the program of social service upon which the welfare and happiness of the city so greatly depends. This correlation of functions, already in process through the Council of Social Agencies, is a sound beginning. We believe that in any plan for improvement this functional aspect of the problem must remain paramount."

$15,000,000 Spent Yearly

The committee's statistics show that there are now 255 social agencies operating in Boston which spend

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Jugoslavs Get Saloniki Zone

Commission to Draw Up Plan for Port Installations

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, April 8—After the handing over by the Greek Government of the free zone of Saloniki to the Jugoslav authorities, the Belgrade Government has formed a special commission to draw up a plan for the setting up of a port and port installations.

This plan will provide, in the first place, for a necessary extension of railway lines and further for the building of warehouses and buildings for communication with the customs and state monopolies and, finally, for the purchase of land adjoining the zone to facilitate work in the zone.

Appointments to the posts of director and other officials for all the services are expected to be made shortly.

It is hoped the installations will be ready by the end of the summer, so as to be able to deal with exports in the autumn.

Mr. Venizelos an Ambassador

By Special Cable

ATHENS, April 8—With a view to cementing the firm friendship between Greece and Jugoslavia, Eleutherios Venizelos has consented to act as Ambassador to Belgrade for six months after the conclusion of an alliance between the two countries, according to informed sources here. The negotiations will be accelerated after Easter to make the treaty and its annexes ready for signature in the first days in May, after which the Greco-Rumanian pourparlers, now in a preliminary stage, are expected to be ready for final negotiations.

GOLFERS TO ENJOY AIRPLANE SERVICE TO AND FROM LINKS

NEW YORK, April 8—Golfers kept in New York by business this summer, but desirous of playing their favorite game in Virginia, will have an opportunity to fly to greens of the Yorktown Country Club.

Officers of the Yorktown movement, an organization seeking to preserve historically the landmarks of the ground on which George Washington fought the decisive battle of the American Revolution, announce they have signed a contract for a weekly airplane service between this city and Yorktown. The new service will be inaugurated April 17, in a 12-passenger craft of the General Airways, Inc. The trip to Yorktown, it is expected, will be made in three hours.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN HERRIOT CABINET

PARIS, April 8 (AP)—The Herriot Government, raising the question of confidence on a minor detail of the education budget in the Senate this evening, obtained a majority of only two, the vote being 142 to 140.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925

General

Mr. Burton Named in Arms Parley 1
Chicago Defeats Transit Plan 1
British Lessen Debt Friction 1
University Women at Indianapolis 1
Stiff Contest Awaits Capital Levy in France 1
Von Hindenburg Accepts Presidency Nomination 1
American Editors Plan Conference 3
Probation Officer a Family Friend 4
Change in Youth's Companion 4
Pennsylvania Vote Campaign Outlined 7
Musical Events, Art, Theaters 12

Local

Community Chest Plan Favored 1
B. & M. Head Optimistic Over Outlook 1
Quincy Road Bills Favored 2
Boston Schools to Include Gardening Course 2
State G. A. R. Elects W. L. Gage 2
Official Machinery Held Vital to Town Planning 4
Bay of Fundy Bill Is Passed 5
Camera Club Exhibit Viewed by Many 5

Financial

Stock Activity Confined to Specialties 10
New York Stock Market 10
New York Curb Quotations 10
Chicago Steel Prices Lower 10
Boston Stock Market 10
Wool Market Has Dull Period 11
New York Bond Market 11
Motor Stocks at New Highs 11

Sports

Hockey Title Still in Doubt 6
Foils Bouts Surprise 6
United North and South Golf 6
Hubbard Ties World Record 6

Features

The Sundial 2
Trek of Two Thousand Buffalo 5
Book Reviews and Literary News 8
The Home Forum 9
Good Resolutions
Radio 11
The Library 12
Sunset Stories 12
Editorials 14
Letters to the Editor 14
A Panorama of Southern Peru 14
The Week in Berlin 14

VON HINDENBURG IS AGAIN URGED TO RUN; ACCEPTS

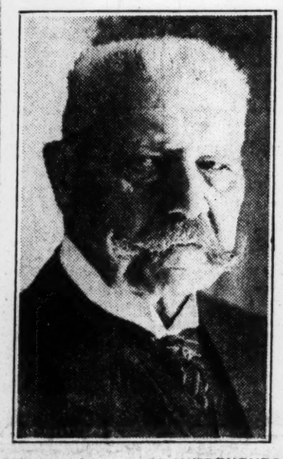
National Bourgeois Bloc Supports Field Marshal for German Presidency

BERLIN, April 8 (AP)—General Field Marshal von Hindenburg was nominated today as a candidate for President of the German Republic by the National-Conservative Bourgeois bloc. It was announced that the field marshal had agreed to stand for the office.

Gen. von Hindenburg's nomination was forecast several hours before he actually accepted, as it was known this morning that he had agreed to run against the former Chancellor, Wilhelm Marx, in the elections of April 26, if assured of the united support of all the parties comprising the National Bourgeois bloc. Despite the opposition of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, it was stated beforehand that the German People's Party would not oppose the field marshal if he was nominated.

There were plenty of objections to the field marshal's nomination voiced in the nationalistic ranks, however, numerous members of the old régime literally standing aghast at the suggestion that "the one remaining figure of the glorious past" should be dragged into the quagmire of German party politics.

"He has been a soldier all his life and wholly typifies the rigid monarchical era which has gone," observed a well-known former naval officer, "and any attempt to make him fit into the post of President of the German Republic—a new world



FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG
Nationalist Bloc Persuades German Ex-Commander-in-Chief to Become Its Candidate for the Presidency.

to him—must be designated as a piece of frivolity and political insanity."

German People's Party to Support Von Hindenburg

BERLIN, April 8—The leaders of the Conservative Party unanimously decided yesterday to make another attempt to bring about General von Hindenburg's nomination as the joint presidential candidate of the Right parties, and owing to the fact that they have practically overcome the opposition of the other parties

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

PEACE PROGRAM FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S PARLEY

World Court, League, and War Ban to Come Before Indianapolis Session

By MARJORIE SHULER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8—A strong international program in opposition to war and for the building of a network of peaceful relations among countries will be the chief topic for discussion in the annual convention of the American Association of University Women, which opened its four-day session today with an attendance of about 800 women.

Work for the World Court, study of the League of Nations and the Geneva Protocol, building of international university clubhouses, the interchange of students and teachers as missionaries of peace, and the unbiased presentation of history and geography in school textbooks, are some of the recommendations which will be presented by speakers and reports during the week.

Today's program brought out the fact that a new university women's clubhouse is about to be built in Rome; that ground has been purchased for one in Athens, and that in addition to the five international clubhouses in the United States there are three in France, one in Belgium, two in England, and one in Canada.

International Issues

The delegates heard reports of the more than 100 round tables in the United States which are studying the World Court, the League of Nations and the Geneva Protocol. They considered favorably an interchange of teachers between secondary schools throughout the world, in addition to the university and college interchange now in progress. They heard a request from the Austrian college women for a system of exchange of secondary school methods between the 20 associations of secondary schools making up that international group.

Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan of Washington made the appeal this afternoon for "unbiased, unprejudiced presentation of wars, past, recent and possible in the future in school histories" and "geography textbooks which shall fairly state national characteristics and differences." Thirteen American women, now studying in English universities and the exchange of students between the colleges of half a dozen other countries, was reported today.

One of the chief points of interest in today's program was the announcement that the organization will take no stand at this time on the proposed blanket equality amendment for women. Action to oppose or indorse the amendment at this convention was to be predicated upon a clear statement of opinion from two-thirds of the membership in the national organization and only 3000 of the 22,000 women making up the association have sent in their votes, so that the convention will take no action.

Association's Commitments

It seems likely that no proposal of major importance will be added to the legislative program for the coming year, the association now being committed to work for the proposed federal child labor amendment, the proposed federal department of education and the world court.

Among the reports given today were: Recognition of colleges, Miss F. Louise Nardin; fellowships, Miss

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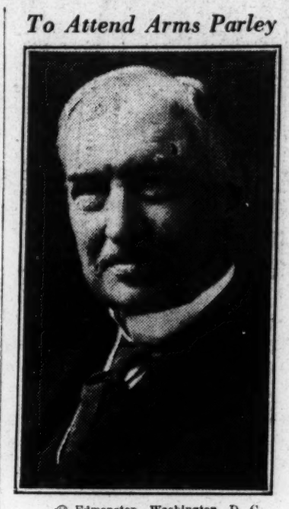
To Attend Arms Parley



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THEODORE E. BURTON

© Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.
HUGH GIBSON

BURTON CHOSEN AS ARMS ENVOY

Ohio Representative Will Be Associated With Mr. Gibson Under League Auspices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—The appointment of Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, to serve, with Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Switzerland, as the representative of the United States at the International Arms Traffic Conference, which will open in Geneva on May 4, assures the services of a man experienced in public life and devoted to the cause of peace.

Mr. Burton has been participating in the conferences held at the State Department recently at which information furnished by experts of the War, Navy and Commerce Departments was carefully studied as the basis for American position at the conference.

Favorable Appointment

The choice of Mr. Burton is favorably regarded here. As a member of the Foreign Debt Refunding Commission he has been in touch with one of the most critical phases of international relations today and as a member of Congress he is in touch with the legislative trend in this country. He is one of the best informed members of Congress on financial questions and has been connected with international problems. As a member of the Interparliamentary Union, he has participated in the meetings held in various capitals of Europe during the last decade.

Mr. Burton was formerly a Senator from Ohio, and received the unanimous support of his State for the presidential nomination in the Republican National Convention of 1916. He made the opening speech at the Cleveland convention which nominated Mr. Coolidge last summer.

Advocate of Peace

As president of the American Peace Society, Mr. Burton is identified with a movement "to promote international peace through justice and to advance in every way the general use of conciliation, arbitration, judicial methods, and other peaceful means of avoiding and adjusting differences among nations to the end that right shall rule might in a law-governed world."

Hugh Gibson, the American Minister to Switzerland, is an experienced diplomat and has been conducting the preliminary negotiations for the United States in Geneva.

The invitation to participate in the conference on the traffic in arms was extended to the United States by the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Secretary Hughes, at the time that this Government sent its acceptance, carefully drew a line of distinction between this kind of a conference for the consideration of arms and that which looked toward reduction of armaments.

The United States has at all times maintained its right to decide for itself in regard to the sale of arms to another country whenever the question has arisen, but Mr. Hughes made it plain that the United States was so anxious to co-operate with other countries where it could be done without violation of fundamentals that he was willing to take part in a conference which had for its purpose the framing of a general policy on traffic in arms.

Some of the members of Congress who are opposed to doing anything that savors of a connection with the League of Nations expressed them-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

STIFF CONTEST AWAITS CAPITAL LEVY IN FRANCE

Senate, It Is Expected, May Reject the Government's Financial Proposals

EDOUARD HERRIOT'S POSITION DIFFICULT

Finance Commission of the Chamber Still Engaged in Study of the Measure

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 8—The Herriot Government, fighting with its back to the wall, received as a preliminary to the financial debates a severe blow from the Senate, when it was defeated and rebuked for mishandling the Latin Quarter incidents. Francois Albert, the Education Minister, refused to consider the humiliation as involving a question of confidence. The censure will, therefore, have no practical consequences, but it is obviously an unpleasant indication that the Senate is capable of turning out the Government on the financial issue.

At any other time, an allegation of favoritism in the appointment of a university professor by a Minister, provoking serious student riots and culminating in suspension of a dean of the faculty, to whom the Senate paid tribute, and the closing of the faculty until further orders, would have been sufficient to destroy any government, but it is so overshadowed by the problem of inflation and the accompanying problem of a capital levy, now camouflaged as a voluntary contribution, that it rightly becomes a minor matter.

Government Check Expected

It is possible at present to believe that the Government proposals will get through both houses. The Chamber is doubtful, but the political prophets think that, despite the dislike felt and perturbations shown by several groups generally supporting the Government, it is possible a small majority will be found in the lower house. Nobody, however, ventures to predict that the Senate will approve projects which certainly receive practically no commendation in the press.

Most politicians now assume an eventual check on the Government, but how long it will be delayed and what will follow is extremely uncertain. The Government itself has changed its plans frequently during the past few days. The personal position of M. Herriot is difficult, for he made a solemn declaration that in no circumstances would he allow inflation, and now there is not only to be an addition to the currency, but advances from the Banque de France to the Treasury will be correspondingly increased.

Socialists Aim High

The Socialists, aiming still higher than the Government, intend frankly to table a project for a capital levy, but will fall back on the government proposals as now shaped, which ask for a voluntary surrender of 10 per cent of capital, with the menace of control later if the subscriptions are insufficient. A small interest of 3 per cent will be paid on the capital thus loaned in perpetuity. Payment every three months will be spread over five years.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber was sitting until the early hours of this morning considering the bill, and will again study the scheme this afternoon. Therefore it appears unlikely that a decisive vote of Parliament will be obtained before Friday night.

Proposal to Separate Two Parts of Bill Is Rejected

PARIS, April 8 (AP)—The Minister of Finance, M. de Monzie, won a victory last night in the meeting of the finance committee of the Chamber, which by a vote of 18 to 14 rejected the proposal to separate the two parts of the finance bill, increasing the circulation and taxing capital.

The sitting was a lengthy one, for the committee declined to be hurried in its study of a financial measure of such gravity.

The discussion before the committee was unusually animated. Although the proposal to separate came from a member of the minority it was supported by several members of the majority, and M. de Monzie had a stiff fight, being subjected to a searching cross-examination both on the situation of the Treasury and the forced loan, lasting six hours.

During this time he answered some 80 different questions, and it is understood that his replies, notably concerning the Treasury situation, which it is generally admitted dominates the whole question, made a strong impression.

Another attempt to separate the first section of the Government's bill, increasing the amount of the bank note circulation and the Bank of France's advances to the state, from the section providing for the forced loan, was forecast as the finance committee was preparing to go into session at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Should the committee agree to this separation of the measure into two bills, that part of it regarding the circulation and the advances to the State will be presented to the Chamber immediately, and the indications appeared to be that it would be voted without discussion, the Opposition reserving its strength for the fight on the forced loan.

B. & M. HEAD OPTIMISTIC OVER PROSPECTS FOR 1925

Looks for Larger Volume of Business With Additions to Service—Finds Bus Traffic Making Inroads on Revenues

Notwithstanding that the volume of business done by the Boston & Maine Railroad during the first three months of this year has not come up to expectations, there is still hope that 1925 will be a more prosperous one than 1924, James H. Hustis, president of the road, told the stockholders at the annual meeting today.

Mr. Hustis' comment was to some extent an amplification of his annual report for 1924, in which he based the expectation of further improvement in financial results for 1925 partly upon prospects of a larger volume of business and partly upon a continued improvement in operating performance. He reviewed the operations of 1924, explaining how economies were effected amounting to about 17 per cent. But there was a reduction in revenue of about 8½ per cent, he said.

Concerning the plan for financial readjustment recently announced by the general readjustment committee, Mr. Hustis said that while it had not reached a stage where action of the stockholders was necessary, it was important that they should realize that the road today is without credit, and that in the light of results during the past few years adequate credit will not be restored by one or two years of favorable operating results.

Provide for Improvement

The stockholders should also recognize, he said, that funds must be available to make improvements which will result in substantial operating economies. It was subsequently announced by W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the readjustment committee, that the directors had authorized the appropriation of $25,000 for improvements which the engineers estimated would effect a saving of $100,000 annually.

Mr. Hustis said that if the Boston & Maine's protests against the tentative valuation, published by the Interstate Commerce Commission are granted in full, its valuation will be increased by approximately $100,000,000.

Referring to the motor bus situation Mr. Hustis reviewed the complaint that these lines do not relieve the railroad from commuter traffic but draw upon the full fare travel which is necessary in order that commuting rates can be maintained. The public, he said, is beginning to realize that this development is likely to mean higher railroad fares or restricted service, or both, and that when the true significance of this development is understood, public opinion will insist on a just solution.

Opposes Bus Service

As to the discontinuance of branch lines Mr. Hustis said that a favorable report had been made by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to the proposed abandonment of the Nashua & Acton Railroad. Studies are being continued, he said, on a large proportion of the lines of the system with the view to filing such further applications as may be found warranted.

Substitution of gasoline motorcars on the present branch lines as proposed, Mr. Hustis said, would not be good business, as the traffic would not warrant the purchase of these expensive units.

In his review of the operations of 1924 one of his observations was that half the reduction in revenue traffic which amounted to 2,861,362 was due to the falling off in coal shipments, a reduction of 24 per cent as compared with 1923. One of the main factors in this decrease was the sub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

G. A. R. VETERANS ELECT MR. GAGE

Grand Commander Entertained—Allied Societies Also Meet

Following a business meeting in Faneuil Hall today, incident to the fifty-ninth annual encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, some 300 Grand Army veterans marched to Kingsley Hall for their annual banquet and thus brought to a close their two-day gathering in Boston.

At their head was William L. Gage of South Braintree, who yesterday was unanimously elected department commander. Other officers elected are Henry M. Comey, Post 49, Danvers, senior vice-commander; William F. Brown, Post 163, Framingham, junior vice-commander.

Louis F. Arensberg of Pennsylvania, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, was a guest of the encampment yesterday and also the guest at a dinner at the American House last night given by the national staff association of the Massachusetts department. Of the 60 members of the staff, 51 were present to welcome the chief.

The greetings of the Commonwealth were brought by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and of the city by James T. Moriarty, acting Mayor. Other speakers were Benjamin A. Ham, department commander; Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commanding the First Corps area; Maj. James W. H. Myrick, commander of the Fusilier Corps, and Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant adjutant-general of the Massachusetts department.

Allied Societies Meet

After the banquet, the party visited the receptions of the ladies of the G. A. R. and the Daughters of Veterans, and closed the evening by attending the assembly of the Sons of Veterans in Paul Revere Hall.

While the G. A. R. veterans were holding their sessions, the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans were also meeting. At the Shawmut Congregational Church the Woman's Relief Corps unanimously elected Mrs. Bertha Walker of Corps 136, Whitman Department, president. Mrs. Hattie A. Calahan of Dahlgren Corps 20, South Boston, senior vice-president, and following a contest Miss Emily L. Corey of Southbridge, junior vice-president.

The Ladies of the Grand Army met at the American House, electing Mrs. Eva F. Phillips of Dorchester president. Members of Paul Revere Circle of Dorchester, of which she is a member, tendered her a reception in the afternoon.

Elected by G. A. R.

WILLIAM L. GAGE
New Commander of the G. A. R. of Massachusetts.

SONS OF VETERANS AUXILIARY ELECTS

At the Massachusetts district encampment of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, held today in the State House auditorium, Margaret F. Anderson was elected president, after which the members listened to patriotic addresses by officers of the G. A. R. and Acting Mayor James T. Moriarty.

Other officers elected were: Elizabeth Farrar, treasurer; Anna White, patriotic instructor; Susie F. Choate, chaplain; Lizzie Lovering, instructor; installing officer, Adah B. Ewell; national delegate, Elizabeth Farrar; alternate, Lottie L. Ford; delegate, Minnie Kelley and alternate Gertrude B. Reason. The division council members are Lucy W. Goodspeed, Elizabeth Gates and Elizabeth Porier.

STREET WIDENINGS INDORSED

The legislative committees on municipal finance in executive session yesterday at the State House voted to report favorably on the proposed street widenings and improvements at Dock Square, Boston, at estimated cost of $1,500,000. The committees also favored the drafting of a bill providing for the continuation of the special commission which has been studying the so-called "Intermediate Highway" plan and other correlative improvements which would cost approximately $29,000,000.

BOSTON SCHOOLS TO INCLUDE PRACTICAL GARDENING COURSE

Acquisition of Morrison Estate in Roxbury Permits Growing of Flowers for Use in Rooms and on Lawns—Hothouse Planned

The 10,000 pupils of Boston's public schools who ordinarily engage in school gardening during the growing season are to have two new features added to their work this year, development of school grounds and a hothouse, thus contributing to the beautification of the city through its school and home grounds. Through the acquisition of the Morrison estate in Roxbury for school purposes it has been made possible to turn over about two acres of ground for gardening. The estate will be made a center for study of the development and beautification of lawns and grounds about schools, homes and public buildings. A nursery will be started for shrubs, small trees and plants suitable for school grounds, such as plants that flower in the spring, plants that flower in the autumn, and foliage plants whose leaves are especially interesting for use by drawing classes or in the study of botany or general science.

From this nursery school grounds can be supplied with shrubs and flowers as needed, and at much less cost than if purchased. The ground about the mansion, which has been adapted to school purposes and is to be occupied shortly as a school, will be laid out as a model school lawn. Ample room will be left for play purposes, but the playgrounds themselves may have beauty spots in corners and around the edges.

The stable will be equipped in part as a garden workshop. Hotbeds will be set up and a part of the storage space will be equipped for bulb culture. Daniel W. O'Brien, assistant director of manual arts, in charge of agriculture, says that thousands of bulbs will be raised and distributed among the schools. At present teachers and pupils purchase flowers and plants for the classrooms, one school spending over $100 for the purpose so far this year; so the bulbs will supply a real need, especially in tenement and apartment-house districts.

To this center students from the agricultural high school will be brought for special instruction and field work, which will doubtless be extended to school grounds in general as the work develops.

The second new feature, which is expected to go through, is a hothouse to be constructed as a part of the Teachers College of the City of Boston, formerly the Boston Normal School. The appropriation has been made for this and the plans approved. The hothouse is expected to save thousands of dollars worth of plants that have been lost every year because there was no place to protect them in cold weather. It will make it possible to grow and study plants of the hothouse variety, give experience in hothouse culture and provide practical work during the two winter months.

In preparation for the new feature two courses of lectures already have been given during the winter to teachers of gardening who say there is a demand for just such knowledge, the parents of pupils under their care in the school gardens, coming to them repeatedly for information on the care of their home grounds.

Ever since the first of March pupils have been starting seeds indoors, while outdoors the ground of school gardens has been plowed and harrowed in preparation for spring planting. This will be taken up in earnest immediately after the April vacation during the week of April 20.

ELOCUTION PRIZES FOR HARVARD MEN

Undergraduates to Compete for Boylston Awards

Ten undergraduates in Harvard College will compete in Sanders Theater tonight for the Lee Wade prize and the Boylston prizes for elocution. The speakers select their own pieces, and the order on the program is decided by lot. G. B. Shaw, Victor Hugo, Rudyard Kipling, Henry Van Dyke and Richard Harding Davis are among the authors from whose writings selection has been made.

The meeting is open to the public and begins at 8 o'clock. The judges are Dr. Charles T. Copeland '82, Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory; Charles P. Curtis Jr. '14, member of the Harvard Corporation, and F. W. C. Hersey '99, of the department of English.

The complete list of speakers with their subjects follows:

"The Trial of Abner Barrow," Richard Harding Davis, Edward J. Metzdorf '26; "Homeopathic Education," George Bernard Shaw, Roger V. Pugh '25; "Boots," Rudyard Kipling, William D. Morton Jr. '27; "If Villon Were King," Justin McCarthy, Harry M. Neuburger '27; "A Return in Defeat," Henry W. Grady, Thomas F. Kelly '27; "Ray's Ride," Charles King, Robert H. Schacht Jr. '26; "The Public Duty of Educated Men," George W. Curtis, Paul W. Williams '25; "Henry Hudson's Last Voyage," Henry Van Dyke, Donald W. Keyes '25; "Caught in the Quicksands," Victor Hugo, Harold R. Robinson '25; "The Explorer," Rudyard Kipling, Edward M. Littell '26.

PENSION REPORT STUDY DEFERRED

The committee on Social Welfare voted "next annual session" on the balance of the partial report of the special commission established to consider the entire problem of pensions.

This committee had the entire report with the exception of that part of it pertaining to retiring allowances for judges, which was assigned to the Committee on Joint Judiciary. Its report was also "next annual session."

That part of the report assigned to social welfare included the recommendation that all veterans entering the public service in the future come in under a contributory system of pensions, instead of the present noncontributory system.

ESSAY PRIZE AWARDED

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 8 (Special)—Fred B. Thomas, commander of the Vermont department of the American Legion has announced that the prize offered by the department for the best essay by school children has been awarded to Myrtle A. Arnen of Huntington, who will receive a medal and have her essay sent to the national competition, for which there are prizes of scholarships of $750, $500 and $250.

CAMBRIDGE AIDS INDUSTRY

As an attraction to new industries to locate in Cambridge, the city council last night voted permission to the Stimpson Terminal Company to build new spur tracks on Pacific, Waverley and Sidney streets. This will open another section of the city for industrial purposes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

London
Special Correspondence

WHEN Disraeli entered upon his political career in England, his efforts were ridiculed by his fellow members in the House of Commons. His attempts at oratory were met with jeers and gibes, and so pompous and flowery was his phraseology that he was greeted with peals of mirth on every side.

Undismayed, he ended his maiden speech, which was a manifest failure, with a sentence of prophetic significance: "I have begun several times many things, and have succeeded in them at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me."

That day came when, as Premier, he succeeded in commanding not only the attention but the respect and admiration of England and the world. Through patience, perseverance, and untiring industry he won his way as the unchallenged leader of his party. To do this it had been necessary for him to commence again and with great pains perfect himself as a public speaker and slowly success attended his efforts, but such success as few have ever attained.

Anyone with less consecration to high ideals would have dropped out of sight after such an outstanding failure as met his first attempt, but this only served as a spur to his endeavors.

San Francisco
Special Correspondence

TWO girls were riding in an interurban train in northern California. They were chatting about their ambitions and hopes for artistic careers. The younger girl, a student of music, spoke in tones that could easily be heard by a little woman sitting directly behind them. The girl said to her friend, "You see I cannot continue my vocal lessons because I haven't the money."

The other responded, "Oh, what a shame with your beautiful voice."

The unpretentious looking woman soon tactfully addressed the girls and said that she, too, was interested in artistic things. Upon request the young girl gladly gave the woman her address.

A few days later a letter arrived bidding the girl to call. She did so and much to the surprise of the young caller the lady asked the privilege of helping her on with her musical studies.

After this almost overwhelming manifestation of kindness the girl finally accepted and was eventually able to enjoy finishing advantages abroad. She soon found her real place in the artistic world.

ARTICLES ARE FILED FOR GIRLS' COLLEGE

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 8—Articles of association, signed by Bishop Joseph J. Rice and several others in Burlington were filed with the Secretary of State today. The papers provide for the establishment of a girls' college which will confer degrees and conduct courses in the arts and sciences. It will be known as Trinity College.

B. & M. HEAD OPTIMISTIC OVER PROSPECTS FOR 1925

(Continued from Page 1)

stitution of oil as fuel, but it was not serious for the railroad in this particular as the road hauled oil instead of coal.

A suggestion of the movement as put forward in Maine to tax net instead of gross income, was contained in the statement by Mr. Hustis that "the increasing burden of taxation and the fact that this burden bears no relation to the ability of the road to pay may well receive the active attention of the stockholders."

There were about 125 stockholders present, constituting a quorum of the 275,000 shares. They unanimously accepted the report of the president and proceeded to the election of directors. Only one change on the board was suggested. The present directors were up for reelection, and while the results will not be known until late today, it was generally believed that the list would prevail. The name of Nathan L. Amster of Boston, however, was proposed by Clarence E. Carr, a stockholder, to be added to the board. Mr. Amster was one of those who vigorously combatted the original readjustment plan put forward by Homer Loring, chairman of the executive committee.

QUINCY ROAD BILLS FAVORED

Appropriation of $2,000,000 Is Asked to Relieve Traffic Congestion

Expenditure of about $2,000,000 for the construction of two new highways to accommodate traffic between Boston and the South Shore is favored in the report made today to the Legislature by the legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

One bill, carrying appropriation of $1,590,000, directs the division of highways of the Department of Public Works, to lay out and construct a new highway between Boston and Quincy. The bill provides that the proposed new public thoroughfare shall carry traffic in a direction which will avoid Mattapan Square en route to Quincy and thus give a South Shore highway in which the Mattapan congestion will be entirely avoided.

The second bill calls for the expenditure of $375,000, and directs the Metropolitan District Commission to widen the Quincy Shore Reservation, from Squantum Street to Black's Creek Bridge.

The bill provides that one-half of the expense shall come out of the receipts of motor vehicle fees, and one-half shall be paid by the cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

Both new highway improvements were recommended by the Division of Metropolitan Planning.

J. C. ALLEN RENAMED BANK COMMISSIONER

Governor Fuller today renominated Joseph C. Allen of Newton as commissioner of banks. Other renominations were Frances W. Tully of Brookline, as a member of the advisory board of the Department of Education and John F. Moore of Boston as a director of the Collateral Loan Company.

MEDAL FOR ROLAND HAYES

NEW YORK, April 8—The Spingarn medal, awarded annually for the noblest achievement by an American Negro, has been formally presented to Roland Hayes, Negro singer, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The award was made on board the Aquitania, on which ship Mr. Hayes sailed for a visit to the Continent. The medal was presented by Walter Damrosch.

CITY WELFARE COUNCIL URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

annually more than $15,000,000, and that about 21 per cent of the agencies are faced with annual deficits. The report also indicates that 1 per cent of the donors contribute approximately half of the gifts, and that 55.7 per cent contribute only 3 2 per cent of the total.

The success of the federated financing plan, it is pointed out, must rest upon the co-operation of all social agencies, public and private, and the support of the community as a whole, with the result that the program should not be adopted unless there is substantial sentiment in its favor, and unless the great majority of the agencies will join in the project, and make the necessary alterations in their accounting systems. Each co-operating agency would thus submit its yearly budget to the proposed welfare council which would allocate the funds, and the agency would not solicit its funds otherwise than through the community chest.

EVENTS TONIGHT

University Extension: Public lecture on "Gabriele D'Annunzio," opening series on "Contemporary European Literature," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 7:30.

Free public program of the Bach St. Matthew passion music, King's Chapel, 8.

Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Massachusetts: Public reception and campfire, Shawmut Congregational Church, evening.

Safe Roads Federation: Free public talks by Asst.-Prof. Dean A. Fales of M. I. T. and Col. Philip L. Schuyler of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, and a motion picture on safe driving, auditorium of the John Hancock Building, Clarendon Street, 8.

Unitarian Club: Dinner, program commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord; motion picture, "The Eve of the Revolution," Hotel Somerset.

Combined University Clubs of Boston: Dinner and entertainment, clubhouse, Beacon Street.

Boston Y. M. C. U.: Annual meeting, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Harvard University: Contests for the Lee Wade and Boylston prizes in oratory, open to the public, Sanders Theater, 8.

Women's Republican Club: Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole speaks on "Leaves From History's Notebook," 8.

Society of Automotive Engineers, New England Section: Lecture on painting of automobiles by spraying with air gun, new nitro-cellulose finishing process, Engineers' Club, 8.

Designers Section, Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Talk on "The New Water Supply for Providence, R. I." by Frank E. Winsor, Affiliation Rooms, Tremont Temple, 6.

Boston Y. W. C. A. School of Domestic Science: First practice dinner in series of four, 40 Berkeley Street.

Theaters

Copley—"Happy-Go-Lucky," 8:15.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—"The Goose Hangs High," 8:20.
St. James—"The First Year," 8:15.

Photoplay

Fenway—"The Recreation of Brian Kent."

Music

Jordan Hall—William Ryder, baritone, 8:15.

Radio

WBIR, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Morgan Memorial centennial fund concert.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, Mrs. William H. Stewart. 6:30—WNAC dinner dance, Checker Inn Orchestra. 7:35—"On the Trail With the Vagabond," Thomas Dreier. 8—From the University Club, Harvard Instrumental Clubs. 9:30—Concert program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Concert by Mrs. Margaret MacFarlane, mezzo-soprano, and Angus MacDonald, baritone; Mrs. Jessie Downie, accompanist. 8:30—Boston University jazz band. 9—Mrs. Margaret MacFarlane, soprano; Angus MacDonald, baritone, and Jessie Downie, accompanist. 9:15—McEnelly's Singing Orchestra. 9:45—Program arranged by Yvonne Crosby.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:15—Lena York, violinist. 8—The Traveler Orchestra. 8:30—Half-hour musicale. 9—Gillette Safety Razor Band. 10—Dok-Elsenbourg and his Sinfonians.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Women's Republican Club: "National Peace Through Mutual Co-operation in Agriculture," discussed by Mrs. Robert A. Ware, 11.

Public noonday service, address by the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan of Newton Center, Keith's Theater, 12:15.

Society of Harvard Dames: Miss Heloise Hersey speaks on "The Little French Girl," Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Luncheon, address by Arthur K. Reading, district attorney for Middlesex County, 12:45.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters: Meeting, 2.

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 3 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. R. Watson, D. D., First Presbyterian Church, Boston. 10:40—WNAC Women's Club talks, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee; talk, arranged by the Parent-Teachers Association. 12:15 p. m.—Noon service from King's Chapel. 1—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra. 1:50—Popular songs, Ted and Dick Waterson; Don Ramsay, accompanist. 4—Dance music, Red Nip and his Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
12:15 p. m.—Lenten service direct from B. F. Keith's Theater. 3:15—Noah's Arkadians: J. W. Rines, director.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; fresh northwest and north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	46	Memphis	60
Atlantic City	52	Montreal	32
Boston	48	Nantucket	48
Buffalo	44	New Orleans	62
Calgary	40	New York	52
Charleston	58	Philadelphia	54
Chicago	48	Pittsburgh	46
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	44
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	44
Eastport	40	San Francisco	50
Galveston	68	St. Louis	58
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	46
Helena	40	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	58	Tampa	60
Kansas City	54	Washington	48
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:09 p. m.
Thursday, 11:32 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:47 p. m.

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Soup	7.20	Set of 6
Iced Tea	6.00	Set of 6
Orange	5.50	Set of 6
Preserve	2.50	Each
Berry	3.25	Each
Baby	1.00	Each
Sugar	1.25	Each
Jam	1.25	Each
Olive	1.75	Each
Chutney	1.50	Each
Bonbon	2.25	Each
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Dinner	$7.20	Set of 6
Dessert or Luncheon	7.00	Set of 6
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Individual Salad	7.00	Set of 6
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Pickle	1.50	Each
KNIVES	*Hollow Modeled Handle*	*Handle*
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Dinner, Stainless	12.00	7.50 Set of 6
Dessert, Plated	9.75	6.50 Set of 6
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Butter Knife	$1.25	Each
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CHICAGO VOTES AGAINST DEVER RAIL LINE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

cently that the public was appraised of its plans and final obstacles were cleared away.

Underlying all else, however, was probably a doubt as to whether the city was paying the right price for the traction properties. The surface lines held out for a figure set under operation of the 1907 ordinance. The elevated lines insisted on a higher figure than the city hall was at first willing to offer, and a compromise resulted. The point was never cleared up in the general thought as to whether the prices agreed on actually represented intrinsic value of the properties.

Issue Not Settled

Chicago's traction question is by no means settled by the election. The surface line's franchise expires in two years.

Two of Chicago's most important suburbs voted yesterday against Sunday "movies." Evanston, seat of Northwestern University, barred the way on the north and on the west Oak Park, still more populous, cast a heavier opposition vote.

The campaign for and against opening the motion pictures on Sunday was hard fought in both communities. The show people put a strong organization into the field, but it was countered by an even stronger opposition, in which the churches took the lead.

St. Louis Law and Order Mayoralty Candidate Wins by 3407 Margin

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8 (Special)—On a policy of complete law enforcement for St. Louis, Victor J. Miller, formerly president of the police board, was elected Mayor yesterday, with the backing of a strong independent vote cast for law and order. The complete unofficial count announced early this morning gave Mr. Miller a majority of 3407 votes over William L. Igoe (D.), formerly member of Congress from the eleventh district. Returns during the night had shown an almost even race between the candidates.

While Mr. Miller ran as a Republican, his appeal was to all classes that believed in law enforcement. He made a special plea for church help and his organization had substantial aid from most of the Protestant pulpits of the city. Mr. Igoe, made his campaign on his record as a public servant, but the stressing by the former police head of a general cleaning up of the city formed a winning issue.

That Mr. Miller won by reason of the sturdy support of the independent voter is shown by the fact that whatever losses the Republican ticket sustained were in the strongholds of former party leaders.

The new Mayor who will be installed April 21 as a successor to Henry W. Kiel, who is retiring after 12 years in office was president of the St. Louis Police Board under the appointment of Arthur M. Hyde, former Governor.

The Miller victory is regarded by political observers here as a complete triumph for the law and order element and as a rebuke to the old organization in both parties. Many Democrats were allied with Mr. Miller and a large number of Republicans openly opposed him.

Republicans in Michigan

DETROIT, April 8—The overwhelming election of all Republican candidates for minor State offices in the biennial election of yesterday was shown in the tabulated returns. Less than 300,000 persons voted.

Democrats in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, April 8—The Republican Party presenting its first complete ticket in many years, was swamped by the Democrats by a 15 to 1 ratio in the general election yesterday for municipal and parish officers. Martin Behrman will be the city's next mayor.

BURTON CHOSEN AS ARMS ENVOY

(Continued from Page 1)

selves as opposed to the move, but others like Harry E. Hull (R.), Representative from Iowa and member of the House Military Affairs Committee, expressed themselves as favoring "anything that will stop the traffic in arms, particularly if it will stop the manufacture of arms and ammunition by private manufacturing concerns."

Senator William E. Borah (R.), from Idaho, was one who gave it whole-hearted approval.

WASHINGTON, April 8—William B. McKinley (R.), Senator of Illinois, and Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative of Ohio, will sail Saturday from New York for Europe to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Washington, beginning Sept. 30. Sessions will be held in the House and Senate chambers, and it is expected that 200 delegates from Europe and 50 from South America will attend.

$100,000 PRESENTED MORGAN MEMORIAL BY PASADENA DONOR

With a gift of $100,000 to Morgan Memorial by John S. Henry of Pasadena, Calif., and other generous contributions, reported at the luncheon for workers at the Twentieth Century Club today, the centennial fund of $500,000 which that institution has started out to obtain for the erection of new buildings and the endowment of some departments of the Morgan Memorial work, is well on toward $200,000. As the 200 canvassers are scattered throughout Massachusetts many reports have not yet been received.

At this noon's meeting addresses were made by Fred C. Moore, treasurer of the Morgan Memorial; F. C. Crawford, chairman of the special gifts committee, and Mrs. Belle Floyd of Winthrop, one of the large benefactors of the institution.

Tonight over the radio from station WDBR, Tremont Temple, the Morgan Memorial cause will be radiocast. The Rev. A. C. Young, supervisor of the Morgan Memorial industries, will give an address on the industries and there will be a radio interview with him by Courtenay Guild on various departments of the work. Musical selections will be given by young people attached to the Morgan Memorial.

Active at Indianapolis Convention of University Women

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Top, Left to Right: Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, President of American Association of University Women; Miss Lois Hayden Meek, Educational Secretary.
Bottom: Miss Mina Kerr, Executive Secretary.

PEACE PROGRAM FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

Agnes L. Rogers of Smith College; educational policies, Mrs. Helen Thompson Woolley of Detroit; Washington clubhouse fund, Mrs. Walter Dubois Brookings of Washington.

Addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield, president of the Indianapolis branch of the organization and chairman of convention arrangements; Dean Agnes E. Wells of Bloomington, president of the Indiana State branch; Miss Frances G. Perkins of Fond Du Lac, Wis.; director of the northeast-central section of the association; Mrs. Edward Franklin White, reporter for the Supreme and Appelate Courts of Indiana and first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; and Robert J. Aley, president of Butler College.

The response for the national organization was made by its president, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, California.

"World Affairs, First"

In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Reinhardt said, "In linking our program for international relations—which is our chief concern at this convention—with our work in our own country, we show ourselves to be a hard-working educational group. Our function is not to stand aside as a privileged social group, but to burden ourselves with added responsibilities because of our added educational opportunities.

"We cannot be indifferent to the general needs of education, nor unconcerned as to the part which women have in conducting educational affairs, nor inattentive to the success or failure of women in research work or other specialized educational activities. We have a unified standpoint because we are a homogeneous group of graduates from colleges of certain accepted standards. It is our purpose to take living issues and transform them into living values for the world."

The Indiana State branch, which had its annual convention yesterday, entertained early arrivals for the national convention at a luncheon, at which Dr. Reinhardt and Miss Perkins spoke. Reports at the Indiana meeting showed that the college women of the State have helped to elect the first woman trustee of Indiana University this year, and, in addition, have organized reception committees to greet teachers in communities at the opening of the school year, worked with county unit groups, for the appointment of deans of women in high schools, women on school boards, raising of money for memorial pledges, the increase of gift and loan scholarship funds, directing high school girls to colleges and universities, receptions for high school and college girls, and the increase in number of speakers on educational topics before various groups.

The new local branchees have been organized in the State during the year and three more are being formed.

Prominent in the preliminary conferences of national board and committees which took place yesterday were Miss Mina Kerr, executive secretary, and Miss Lois Hayden Meek, educational secretary.

DRUNKEN DRIVER BILL REDRAFT IN SENATE

The committee on third reading of the state House of Representatives has redrafted the so-called "Drunken Driver Bill," which was passed by the House of Representatives again yesterday without division and by voice vote, and today the bill is before the Senate for final action.

The redraft merely made more plain the purpose of the law that judges be required to impose jail sentences upon drivers of motor vehicles who have been convicted a second time in six years for operating cars while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

VON HINDENBURG IS AGAIN URGED TO RUN; ACCEPTS

(Continued from Page 1)

represented with them in the so-called Reichs bloc, they may succeed. General von Hindenburg, at any rate despite his yesterday's renewed refusal to accept the nomination, once more discussed this question last night with Admiral von Tirpitz, who left Berlin for Hanover yesterday afternoon, and with Dr. Karl Jarres, who was in Duisburg and with whom the field marshal has been in constant telephonic communication. The Bavarian People's Party yesterday also indicated that it would support General von Hindenburg, and the same may be said of the Economic party, only the Nationalists around General von Ludendorff still standing aside.

Even the German People's Party, which has hitherto bitterly opposed the nomination of General von Hindenburg, declared last night that it would support him if all the other Right parties did the same. The modification of the German People's Party's attitude is attributed in well-informed political circles to a guarantee that this party appears to have received from the other Right parties that in case of the election of General von Hindenburg, Herr Scholz, leader of the German People's Party in the Reichstag, would receive the post of Secretary of State in the President's household.

The occupant of this post can exercise no little influence on the political situation if the President permits him to do so. "In that case, General von Hindenburg would give his name, while Herr Scholz would direct the political affairs of the Reich in an undoubtedly sober manner," one of the politicians of the German People's Party declared to The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday.

Admiral von Tripitz's visit to General von Hindenburg in Hanover was regarded here with much interest, since his antagonism to the measures adopted by general headquarters under General von Hindenburg during the war is generally known.

MOTOR BUS ISSUES HEARD AT LOWELL

B. & M. Asks That Railway License Be Revoked

LOWELL, Mass., April 8—Hearings on a petition of the Boston & Maine Railroad, asking that the license of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, permitting operation of busses between this city and Boston be revoked, was adjourned last evening to the Memorial Auditorium from the city council chamber, to permit the attendance of a large gathering of interested auditors.

Arguments pro and con were heard, counsel for both parties in interest presenting voluminous conclusions. No action was taken by the city council, however, as no opportunity was afforded for public discussion of the question, although the meeting was in session until well after midnight. The public discussion will take place at a continuation of the hearing, set for next Tuesday.

Four operators of motor busses were in the district court yesterday charged with operating motor vehicles without being licensed to do so, the complainant in two of the cases being the Boston & Maine Railroad, and in the other two the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company. Upon request of counsel for the defendants a continuance to April 14 was granted.

The Boston and Maine is "acting in the public interest and in self-preservation" in its request for revocation of the licenses under which the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway is operating busses between Boston and Lowell, it was said in a statement by the railroad which was distributed to the traveling public of Lowell yesterday.

Newspaper Publishers Seek Unity in Common Problems

National Conference Body Planned to Promote Ethics and Standardize Production

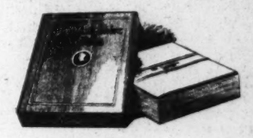
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5 (Special Correspondence) — At the instance of daily newspaper publishers of the Mississippi River valley, a conference of daily newspaper publishers from all parts of the United States and Canada will be held in New York City April 20, to establish a permanent conference organization for representatives of the Regional Publishers' Associations of America. The meeting will take place during the same period as the gatherings of Associated Press members and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York City.

Common problems of the daily publishers, particularly those located in the smaller cities and towns, which heretofore have been the subject of confidential correspondence between the Regional Association officials, are to be taken up by the conference organization. At the outset, there is recognition that the problems of daily newspaper publishers in the smaller cities are, in many respects, distinct to these sizes of newspapers and printing plants, as against problems which are peculiar to the publishers in the few very large centers of population.

Unity of action in matters common to the publisher in the smaller cities is desired. Co-ordination to establish a strong business and professional association, similar to bar associations, bankers' organization and the like, is the goal. Already there are a number of problems to be taken up which are believed to be too large for the regional associations. Such problems concern postal rates, employment matters, editorial ethics and production standards.

John L. Stewart, president of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Frank E. Gannett, president of the New York State Publishers' Association will be present at the New York meeting. In both Pennsylvania and New York states a number of sectional daily and weekly publishers' associations have been combined this year into state organizations. The smaller groups, however, do not lose their identities.

The membership of the New York conference will include, with the addition of delegates to be announced by the Pacific Northwest Newspaper Association, the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association and the Northwest Daily Newspaper Association, the Inland Daily Press Association, Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, New England Daily Newspaper Association.



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GRENADINE

World News in Brief

Grimsby, England (AP) — Bolshevist Russia, which last year began organization of a fishing fleet in northern waters, has begun to extend its business to foreign shores. The first Soviet steam trawler to be seen in a British port arrived in Grimsby recently and attracted much attention. The trawler brought a load of fish caught off the Murmansk coast.

Mexico City—Full reports of the address of President Calles before the Agrarian Congress in Jerez, State of Zacatecas, indicate no change in the policy of the Administration with regard to agrarian affairs. The President reiterated that the restoration of lands to the people must be carried out in accordance with the laws, but warned his auditors against the adoption of violent methods to obtain land.

Mexico City—Bertram E. Holloway, general manager of the British-owned Mexicano Railway, has been appointed by President Calles to represent Mexico at the International Railway Congress. This congress will open in June at London.

Huntington, W. Va. — Stockholders of the Coal River Colliers Company, a majority of whom are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, here, have indorsed the company's policies during the last year and re-elected the board of directors.

Oslo, Norway (AP)—Norwegian delegates to the meeting of the International Council of Women, to be held in Washington May 4-14, will sail shortly on the steamer Stavangerfjord for Halifax, under the leadership of Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, chairman of the Norwegian branch of the organization. They will make a short tour of eastern Canada before proceeding to the United States.

Washington—S. Yousri Pasha, the Egyptian minister, who has been transferred to Berlin, has presented his letters of recall to President Coolidge.

Washington—Soviet Russia has completed the first step of its program designed ultimately to double its present supply of electric power, the Russian information bureau announces. Seven regional power stations are to be established, it was added, with provision already made for expenditures totaling $70,000,000 by October 1.

New York—E. K. Howe, president of an importing corporation of America, asserts that import cost of potash for American farmers has been lowered rather than increased as a result of the combine of German and French potash interests, reported recently in Washington and Berlin dispatches.

London (AP)—The latest section of London's workers to join a trade union are sandwichmen and billposters, who at present have to exist on a salary of 60 cents for an eight-hour day. They have joined the Worker's Union, and will press for improved working conditions and wages of from $1.50 to $2 a day.

Washington—Holding that members of the National Guard are state militia and not United States troops, the Court of Claims has ruled that they must pay full transportation rates when traveling to and from instruction camps on land grant railroads.

Charleston, W. Va.—The West Virginia Senate has voted 22 to 4 against ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. The House previously had rejected the amendment, 66 to 19.

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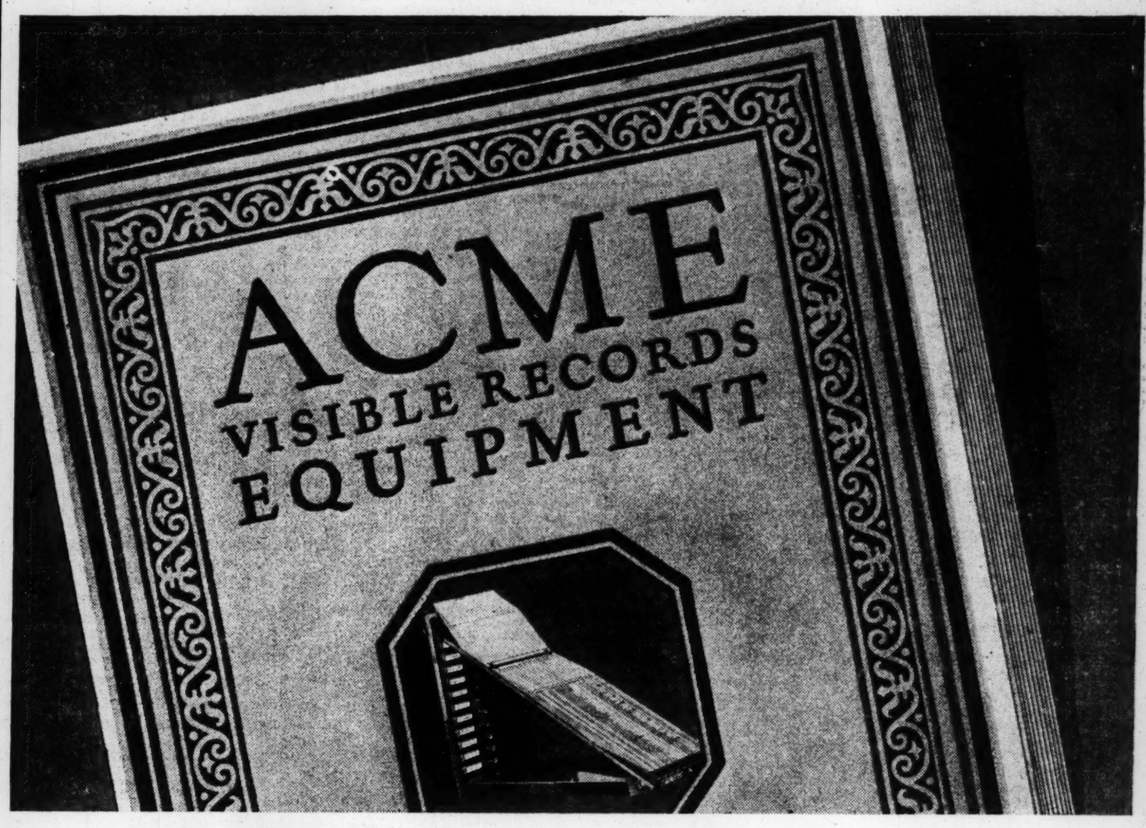

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Childhood's Memories Recalled by Change for Youth's Companion

Will Become a Member of the Family of Atlantic Monthly, But Traditional Character of the Famous American Weekly Will Be Preserved

Countless memories are revived by the news that the Youth's Companion this month is joining the family of the Atlantic Monthly, in the interest of administrative economy. The esteem of its hosts of readers, young and old, past and present, makes altogether welcome the announcement that under the new direction its traditional character will be unchanged.

Begun in April, 1827, with four pages without illustrations, it had from the beginning a purpose which assured its permanence and growth. It was designed to provide a paper for young people which would interest them and at the same time direct them to Christian character.

The founders, Nathaniel Willis and Asa Rand, were men who realized the need for good current reading, particularly for children, that characterized the time.

Based on Helpful Service

Under the editorship of Daniel S. Ford, from 1857 to 1899, the Companion's fundamental idea of "Helpful service to the young," was extended by the addition of the phrase, "and to the family in general." By his genius and enterprise, during a period in American literature notable for good writers, Mr. Ford brought the paper to a high state of popularity and renown.

After his passing, no other single person conspicuously dominated the direction of the Companion, as under the long editorship of Edward Stanwood, continuing until shortly before his passing two years ago, the policy prevailed in which editorial personality was subordinated.

The elaborate building erected by Mr. Ford in the early nineties, at Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, Boston, continued to be used by the new publishers, the Perry Mason Company, and was surrendered only 10 years ago when the publication entered its large modern structure on Commonwealth Avenue at St. Paul Street, overlooking the Charles River.

Printed at Concord, N. H.

In 1923 the actual printing of the paper was transferred to the Rumford Press at Concord, N. H., the editorial and business staffs remaining in the Boston building.

Among the features of the magazine, perhaps the most typical is its serial stories of adventure. Also of note are the anecdotes and humorous sketches, the verses on the children's page and the familiar "Nuts to Crack" column. And who will forget the premium lists for new subscribers?

Changed conditions have brought the printing of radio information. Popular astronomy and community playgrounds and plays have been carried also as features which modern interests have suggested. During the late war it originated the pledge of allegiance to the national flag which has been generally adopted in the public schools.

Juvenile Probation Officer Regarded as Family Friend

Venturesome Youth Often Saved From Serious Consequences of Rash or Thoughtless Acts by the Efforts of Local Officers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 24—Just off one of the busiest of the London thoroughfares, where the trams rush by and the roar of the traffic only ceases for a brief space in the early hours of the morning, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found a woman juvenile probation officer busy writing up notes and giving interviews in a small office which seemed like a veritable covert from the storm after the tumult of the street.

A little boy ran in with a message from "mother." He had the sharp look of the city boy. The officer handed him a cardboard box, saying: "There's something for you." He grinned all over his face and departed. The officer remarked:

Our work is largely unseen and unrecorded. We are looked upon as a family friend to the district and when one boy in that family grew too adventurous to be safe, and came near to being caught by the police, our advice was sought, and the boy is in a regular job doing well. Many of our cases never come to court at all.

A Voyage of Discovery

It is like taking a voyage of discovery to explore the work of the juvenile probation officers. The boys and girls who come under their notice are often of the kind that dislike clubs because of rules and regulations and some measure of discipline. They belong to that section of the population which, until the housing shortage made them stay more permanently in one place, drifted from tenement to tenement.

"Poor home," "no home control" run the short comments in the case book. "Plays truant", "easily led"—it is easy to fill in the details. Perhaps a street barrow is looted or a drive on the back of a van leads to pilfering. What starts as a joke becomes something more serious. There is the thrill of excitement, the joy of leading on the less adventurous, the escape from narrow home conditions. And all this is what causes cautious people to say that it is in the industrial and reformatory schools that the only possible treatment for these boys and girls is to be found. But being good by compulsion is seldom as useful as giving your own assent to being a decent citizen and though some children undoubtedly are better off at an industrial or a reformatory school, there are thousands to whom "probation" has proved salvation, freedom and self-esteem.

Each Case Studied

In a satisfactory children's court a good and far-seeing magistrate weighs the merits of each case in a marvelous way. He may send a case to a remand home and ask the probation officer to make inquiries as to the social conditions of a child's life, for witnesses are occasionally too picturesque in their statements to be regarded as reliable.

There was a stevedore, earning about £4 a week. His boy had been on probation for pilfering. He had failed again when his probation period was over. The parents, kindly but weak, wanted him to have another chance on probation, but the magistrate thought that for this boy school was certainly the best place in which to learn the discipline of life. The probation officer thought so, too.

Everybody in the children's court seems to be the child's friend. The whole effort is to encourage and to help. A girl has been out on license after leaving an industrial school. She is wild and uncontrolled, gets into trouble, is fined and put on probation. But the probation officer has no sort of doubt that she will turn out perfectly well and that "evil communications have corrupted her good manners."

Wandering Boy Cared For.

Or here is "Granny," who has no control over her boy. He is a bit wild. She believes he would be "all right" if the officer could be asked to look after him. Another boy has been wandering. There are family complications, and he is unhappy at home. He is sent to live with a family approved by the probation officer, and the father pays 10s. a week for his keep. The watchful eye of the officer will be upon this budding citizen, who must report himself regularly. And so the story runs, and a public intent upon the cure and prevention of crime, rather than upon punishment, has set a seal of approval not only upon children's courts, but also on the tireless probation officer.

But probation, if it is to be a real preventive of crime, wants strengthening. There are still very many areas without a single probation officer; there are others in which the supervision is so inadequate that it fails to achieve success. The qualifications of probation officers vary as greatly as does the administration of the Probation of 1907 Act in different localities. If the Criminal Justice Bill becomes law this year, and as it is almost non-controversial it will probably do so, all these anomalies will be done away with. Probation officers will be required in every petty sessional district, and probation committees will have fuller powers in regard to the payment of probation officers.

In the London metropolitan area the probation officers of the eight children's courts are appointed by the home office, and there are only 12 children's probation officers in this great city, but they accomplish an extraordinary amount of good. At the moment there is a committee sitting, appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the treatment of young offenders, young people who require protection and training. It would be hard for this committee to overestimate the constructive work of the juvenile probation officer, whether male or female, with the "children" and the "young persons" between 14 and 16 years of age, who seem such children still. Though faulty, they are still unconvicted, and they may escape forever the stigma of being "first offenders" through the wise help of the probation officer, who is probably the best friend the family has ever had.

"OFFICIAL MACHINERY" HELD VITAL TO TOWN PLANNING

Mr. Nolen Cites Florida and California Towns as Examples of Efficient Systems Gained Through Public Understanding

Crystallizing public opinion in regard to the improvement of towns and cities is the next step in town planning, according to John Nolen, town and city planner, Cambridge, Mass., who spoke before the Topiarian Club of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture in Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Monday evening. The proper handling of the question of acquainting the public with the significance and value of careful planning and its relation to the everyday affairs of life constitutes one of the most important problems town planners have to face today, said Mr. Nolen. Whether town planning will halt at its present stage of progress or go forward is dependent on the solution of the public relations or publicity problem, he said, pointing to the steps taken in Pittsburgh by the Citizens' Committee on the City Plan to keep the people constantly informed by leaflets, bulletins, and other methods of utilizing the printed word as to just what the Planning Commission was doing and what the Pittsburgh Plan would mean to the well-being of every citizen. Among other steps taken in the right direction he mentioned the publication of the new quarterly journal, City Planning, the first number of which will appear this month under the editorship of Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture and the establishment of a new bureau or clearing house in Washington, D. C., for parks and planning.

It is not only a question of reaching the people with ideas for the harmonious development of communities, but of getting the official machinery in motion to put the plans into execution.

Sarasota, Fla., a new, small community spent 50 per cent of its total municipal budget on planning last year. In San Diego, Calif., a complete city plan is in preparation, including an impressive and efficient water-front plan. Mr. Nolen cited the San Diego Exposition as an excellent example of complete and unified planning, and he added that it has been a financial success. A development of more than ordinary interest is that of Mariemont, a new garden suburb or satellite city near Cincinnati, where modern town planning methods are being applied to the building of a complete community for people of various economic grades. In carrying out several Florida resort developments it has been found profitable to make definite plans for civic projects, including public parks.

Mr. Nolen said that "success in town planning depends upon the capacity of the town planner for design, and his ability to seize upon a mass of often conflicting requirements and conditions, and through experience, to select the essentials, to subordinate the details, and to weld all the parts into an orderly and beautiful whole."

"Old Boston Days" Are Again to Be Depicted on Beacon Hill

Success of Last Year's Effort Prompts the Women's Municipal League to Prepare for Another Pageant the Latter Part of May

"Old Boston Days" are coming back to Beacon Hill on May 20, through the ingenuity and purpose of the Women's Municipal League which charmed an early summer day last year by picturing, with remarkable fidelity, quaint Colonial modes and manners, the graces of an earlier day, by filling a neighborhood happily retaining much of its older fashion, with the bright charm of chintz and gleaming satin, of hoop skirts and tiny parasols, with the delicate whirr of spinning wheel and the polite industry of the sampler and the knitting needle, of minuet and valse.

Those among the thousands who poured up Beacon Hill upon that flawless blue and gold day in June, to patronize the street fair, in the quaint white and shining mahogany and amethyst glass atmosphere of Louisburg Square, and recorded their wish that such magic of remembrance were oftener at hand, will be glad to know that the league, cheered not only by the benefits from that day but as well by the response of the public to its effort to recreate a charming scene, has decided it cannot do better than repeat something of its former achievement. For several weeks after last year's event was passed those who had missed it could be heard lamenting their misfortune and to them the news of a repetition will be pleasureable.

The Women's Municipal League is an organization of some 3000 women, from every district of Greater Boston and many races, creeds and occupations. The league is nonpolitical and nonpartisan, working to make the municipal house a happier home for everyone, especially for the children.

Through all the encroachments of modernity, Beacon Hill has preserved a certain flavor that visitors from all over the land have come to absorb. Such pageantry as the Women's Municipal League sets forth, for the dual purpose of benefit to its important work and for education and entertainment of the chance visitor as well, cannot well be equaled in its appeal to the imagination, to the stirring of romantic remembrance. "Old Boston Days" will be joyously welcomed on their return visit.

MAINE TAKES ACTION ON GRAND FALLS PLAN

AUGUSTA, Me., April 8—In a resolution introduced yesterday in the Legislature, Governor Brewster is authorized to take such action as he may deem wise to safeguard the interests of the State of Maine in the proposed development of hydroelectric power at Grand Falls by the New Brunswick Power Commission.

The resolution also directs that the attention of the President be called to a vacancy existing upon the International Joint Commission, and respectfully urges upon his consideration the appointment of a commissioner from Maine or New England to fill the vacancy.

Word was received from Washington yesterday that the final hearing on the project will be held by the International Joint Commission at Montreal on May 15, and the filing of briefs must be completed before May 9.

LUMBER MEN PLAN TRADE EXPANSION

Exporters to Enlarge on Methods for Foreign Trade

Fifty lumber exporters of the United States have agreed to assist the United States Department of Commerce in its work of finding foreign customers for American lumber, through the formation of a lumber export advisory committee, it was learned here today. Organization of this committee is a step in the direction of greater foreign trade, in the opinion of Government experts, by pooling the years of experience represented by the members of the committee, that the Nation's foreign lumber trade be increased.

The personnel of the committee covers the entire Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, Gulf of Mexico and interior points. It includes J. H. Burton of the National American Wholesale Lumber Association of New York; Dr. Wilson Compton of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Dunning, of the National Association of Box Manufacturers, New York; D. D. Hartlove, of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Wickliffe, of the Mahogany Association, New York; H. S. Wing, of the New England Association of Wood Turners, Kingfield, Me.; Willard Winslow, of the Philippine Mahogany Association, Long Island City, N. Y., and several representatives of private companies and various other lumber associations.

BATES DEBATERS TO MEET OREGON

LEWISTON, Me., April 8 (Special)—Greetings from the Pacific will be brought to Bates College on Monday, April 13 when three seniors from Oregon State Agricultural College will face a team of Bates College men in debate here on the Lewiston campus.

The question will be: "Resolved, That Congress should have power by two-thirds' vote to veto the decisions of the Supreme Court." Oregon will support the affirmative. The men are Robert M. Kerr, son of the president of the western institution; Frank DeSpain and Clair L. Stewart. The two Bates men who have been named for this debate are Tracey M. Pullman, '25, Mechanics Falls; and Frederick H. Young, '27, Kittery.

STATE POLICE HEAD NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8—Governor Pothier yesterday appointed Col. Everitte St. John Chaffee as superintendent of the new state police patrol. The appointment goes to the Senate for confirmation. Colonel Chaffee served in the World War in the 103d field artillery of the 26th division, and received a citation in the Aisne-Marne offensive. His military record covers a period of nearly 20 years. He is a graduate of Yale University and Harvard law school.

PENN. STATE DEBATERS TO MEET BOSTON TEAM

Having defeated six debating opponents in the east, the Boston University team is spending the vacation this week in preparing to meet the Pennsylvania State College speakers, next Monday. Boston University will take the negative of the question, "Resolved: That five to four decisions of the United States Supreme Court should be declared constitutional."

The Boston University freshman team has two debates scheduled. On April 24 they will meet Providence College freshmen in Providence, arguing for the recognition of Russia, and on May 1 the Brown freshmen on American participation in the World Court.

"AD" MEN NAME B. U. PROFESSOR

Prof. Charles E. Bellatty, head of the departments of vocational training and advertising of the college of business administration at Boston University, has been appointed chairman of the educational committee of the Direct by Mail Advertising Association, which will convene in Boston next October.

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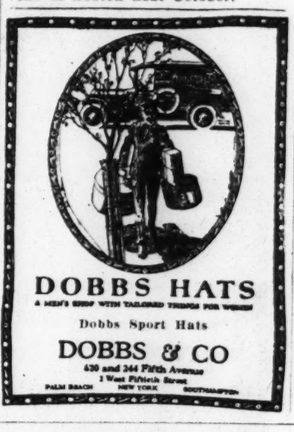

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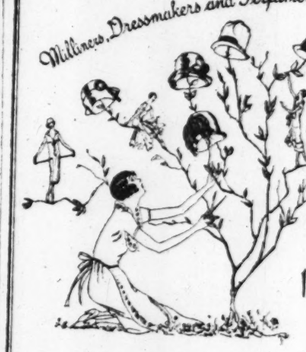

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Arthur U. Dilley, M. A., well known as a lecturer and writer on Oriental Rugs, is giving a series of lectures at Boggs & Buhl's from April 13th to April 18th.

Mr. Dilley will speak each afternoon at three o'clock in the Oriental Rug Galleries of the store, giving a series of three-color illustrated lectures called "The Story of the Magic Carpet."

Coincident with the lectures some very special exhibition rugs are being shown, including two magnificent Persian Silks valued at over $100,000.

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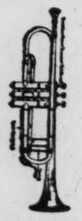

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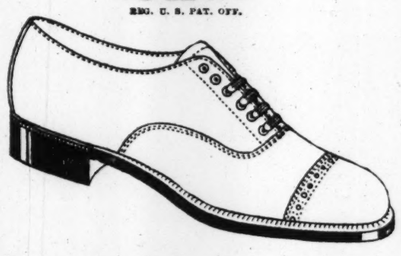

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BAY OF FUNDY BILL IS PASSED

Maine Legislature Authorizes Generation of Power From the Tides

AUGUSTA, Me., April 8—By a vote of 19 to 9 the State Senate yesterday refused to indefinitely postpone the act to permit Dexter P. Cooper to generate power from the tides in the Bay of Fundy. The bill was then passed to be engrossed and later the House passed the bill to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

The bill as passed was in the form of a new draft, the new draft giving the company the right to issue bonds but with the consent of the public utilities commisssion and making it unlawful to transmit electric current generated in any other manner than by tide power beyond the limits of the State.

The Senate by a vote of 18 to 8 accepted the minority report, "ought not to pass," from the commission on banks and banking on the act to include contracts for the sale of fur-bearing animals under the provisions of the so-called blue sky law providing for the sale of securities. The measure has been passed by the House.

The Senate, in concurrence with the House, passed to be enacted the bill which would reduce the amount of tax to be paid by steam railroad companies.

The House, voting 89 to 41, accepted the minority report, "ought not to pass," on the act to accept the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner maternity law. The bill was passed by the Senate last week. The feature of the debate was the speech of Mrs. Katherine C. Allen of Hampden, the only woman member of the Legislature, who spoke against the act.

The House accepted the minority report from the committee on inland fisheries and game, "ought to pass in new draft," on an act providing for a resident hunters' and fisherman's license fee.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY EXHIBIT ARRANGED

Public Invited to See Relics of Revolutionary Times

Rare manuscripts, original portraits, maps and engravings relating to the Winthrop family and the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill have been placed on exhibition by the Massachusetts Historical Society and will remain on free view to the public at its rooms 1154 Boylston Street, for the ensuing two weeks, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

There are original portraits of William Dawes Jr., the first messenger to be sent out by General Warren on April 18, 1775, to rouse the sleeping inhabitants of the approach of British troops, painted by Johnston and lent by his great-great-grandson, Charles Gates Dawes, vice-president of the United States; of Paul Revere, painted by his friend John Singleton Copley; of General Warren, also done by Copley, of John Hancock, and of Earl Percy.

There is a copy of General Warren's oration delivered in the Old South Meeting House, March 5, 1775, in his handwriting; Amos Doolittle's four views of the battles of Lexington and Concord, manuscript maps of Boston Harbor and vicinity, which once belonged to Admiral Lord Howe.

There is also an account book of Dawes and Coolidge, who were in business together in Boston in 1781. The present Vice-President is a direct descendant of that Dawes, but it has not yet been ascertained whether the President is a direct or collateral descendant of the Coolidge of that book.

Numerous small articles are shown which were connected with the Dawes and Revere families, such as letters, shoe buckles, a Bible, rings and silver utensils which were made by Revere.

One section begins with the Winthrops at Groton, Suffolk County, Eng., before the migration to Massachusetts. An earthenware bowl of little pretention to shape or decoration, a Bible and a few books are all that can be definitely admitted as true relics of that migration.

The letters and documents are from the Winthrop collection of the Historical Society, the largest and by far the most important historically of colonial papers. This collection has been strengthened by a deposit of family portraits and relics.

ANIMAL KINDNESS IDEAS ARE WANTED

Society Stimulates Interest in Special Week

Ideas are wanted by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for furthering "Be Kind to Animals Week," April 13 to 18, and "Humane Sunday," April 19, and throughout the year. The American Humane Education Society, which is closely connected with the M. S. P. C. A., offers a first prize of $15 and a second prize of $10 for the best letters on the subject that it shall receive. A year's subscription to Our Dumb Animals will be given for each of the seven letters judged next best.

For the best cartoon published in any periodical in the United States during the month of April, 1925, illustrating the Be Kind to Animals idea, a prize of $30 cash will be paid to the artist by Our Dumb Animals, and for the second best, a cash prize of $20.

Everybody not in the employ of the American Humane Education Society or of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. is eligible to enter the contest.

All letters should be mailed, to reach the "Be Kind to Animals Editor," 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass., not later than April 20, 1925.

COURT HAS HEARING ON INSURANCE BILLS

Constitutionality of Compulsory Plan Questioned

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 8 (Special)—The New Hampshire Supreme Court, in preparing an opinion as to whether or not the state Legislature has authority to compel owners of automobiles to take out liability insurance, held a hearing on the subject yesterday. A compulsory insurance bill has passed the House of Representatives and the state Senate has a bill for state insurance against automobile liability.

William N. Rogers, representative in Congress and counsel for the insurance underwriters, declared that it is unconstitutional and socialistic to provide compulsory insurance either through private underwriters or by state insurance. John J. Sheehan, counsel for the insurance committee of the Legislature, argued in favor of the measure.

Mr. Rogers' argument was that police powers must govern the imposition by the State of bonded responsibility upon automobile owners and operators and that the bill exceeds such powers. He cited numerous cases in which he said the law could not apply, if enacted, such as when both parties were culpable, or when both were not responsible, or when one was from out of state, etc. The law would be a serious discrimination against New Hampshire persons in favor of our state residents, he said.

AMHERST PROFESSOR NAMED

AMHERST, Mass., April 8 (Special)—Dr. Ralph C. Williams of Johns Hopkins University will join the Amherst College faculty in the fall as associate professor of French. He taught at the Gilman School for Boys at Baltimore after his graduation from Johns Hopkins in 1908, and became instructor at Ohio University after graduate study in 1917. He returned to Johns Hopkins to teach in 1921.

Among Entries at Camera Club Exhibition

Photograph by A. C. Sherman Jr.

A Winter Silhouette Which Has Attracted Especial Attention.

Color Photography Is Feature of Camera Club Annual Exhibit

Diverse Collection of Prints at Young Men's Christian Union Attracts Many Visitors—Uniformly High Standard Evident Throughout Display

The annual exhibit of the Camera Club of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, now being shown to the public at Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street, includes a diversified collection of prints of a uniformly high standard of excellence. Many persons visited it yesterday and today, the exhibition being open from noon until 5:30 o'clock and from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock daily throughout the remainder of the week.

William H. C. Pillsbury, president of the club, pointed out today that while in most previous years the work of a very few artists commanded first attention, the showing this year represented superior work on the part of a much greater number of the exhibiting photographers, a marked improvement being noted in the technical detail.

Color Photography

One of the outstanding features of the exhibit is the special display of varied samples of natural color photography prepared by Col. James M. Andrews of Boston and R. G. Spencer of Brookline. These are made in the form of transparencies which, mounted on a dark viewing cabinet illuminated from within, afford a vivid and realistic sight. They include child portraiture and numerous flower and fruit studies.

The work of A. C. Sherman Jr. in his two winter scenes, one showing a little boy silhouetted against a snow-clad field under gray skies, and the other a miniature cave of icicles, attracted much favorable comment. The latter picture was taken under a bridge on the Boston Common.

Herbert B. Turner has two prints of especial attraction. One is a view of a uniquely formed stone quarry made into an interesting composition with a quiet pool and a youth in the immediate foreground. The other is a wooded snow scene of unusual brilliance.

Effective Entries

A decorative piece of theatrical portraiture is shown by Edward N. Smith in his picture, the "Orientele." Among the prints exhibited by Harold I. King is a moonlight scene at Marblehead Bay. Of similar merit is the "White Sail," a reflection in the water, by E. W. Clarke, and "London Night," showing the Houses of Parliament, by Joseph C. Smith.

Frank R. Fraprie has an effective rustic scene in his picture, "The Way to the Market." Among other prints of marked interest is a still life by Mr. Pillsbury, another winter view by R. E. Hanson, the interior of St. Etienne du Mont by Dr. Wilfred A. French, a landscape by William H. Bradford, and a composition of Alpine scenery by W. L. Hallowell.

The photographs of J. B. Borges, Myron J. Cochran, Frank I. Jordon, Harrison M. MacDonald, Ralph Osborne, Harold I. Orne, and P. A. Palmer all won laudatory criticism.

STATE "GAS" PRICE CONTROL INVOKED

Chelsea Mayor Urges Legislation in Letter to Governor

Immediate legislation to provide for state control of gasoline prices was urged by Lawrence F. Quigley, Mayor of Chelsea, in a public letter to Governor Fuller. Mayor Quigley insists that the present price of gasoline in Massachusetts, 24 cents a gallon, is "unjustifiable and extortionate."

In his letter, the Mayor said that the gasoline problem is national in its scope and as such should be solved by the Federal Government. But, he added, "federal delay or indifference does not excuse state inactivity."

The Mayor declared that gasoline could be sold for 20 cents a gallon, and he recalled his work last summer when he established stations in Chelsea, East Boston and Revere and sold gasoline 5 cents a gallon lower than the ordinary market price at that time.

The Mayor's letter ended in saying:

"Crude oil in storage exceeds 500,000,000 barrels, an increase over last year's reserve; there has been no diminution in production, and the supply of gasoline on hand is so great that refiners are faced with the necessity of developing an outside market. Under these circumstances there is no justification for the prevailing price, 24 cents.

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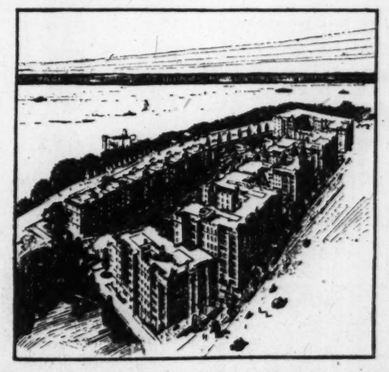
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SURPRISES IN FOILS BOUTS

Russell, Nikolas Muray, and Bloomer Fail to Qualify in New York District

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Several surprises attended the foils bouts held yesterday evening to determine the quota qualifying for the United States fencing championship from the New York district at the New York Athletic Club. Among those who failed to qualify were such good fencers as W. H. Russell, formerly of Boston, now hailing from the Fencers' Club, Nikolas Muray of Washington Square Fencers, and Harold Bloomer, former Intercollegiate champion, also of the Washington Square Fencers. The épée preliminaries will be fenced this evening and the sabres tomorrow, at the same place.

Seventeen foilsmen responded to the call, fixing the quota at six. They were divided into three strips as follows:

Strip No. 1—W. H. Russell, and A. P. Walker Jr., Fencers' Club; F. B. O'Connor and F. H. Goodfellow, New York Athletic Club; A. Dow of the J. Sanford Saltus Fencing Club, and Pieter Mijer, Washington Square Fencers.

Strip No. 2—Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. N., and F. H. Milliken, Fencers' Club; Jorgen Aabye and Denis Bencoe, New York Athletic Club; Kei Inukai, J. Sanford Saltus Club and Nikolas Muray, Washington Square Fencers.

Strip No. 3—Rene Peroy, Fencers' Club; Joseph Vince, New York Athletic Club; R. J. Misch and J. A. Sinclair, Dartmouth College, and H. F. Bloomer, Washington Square Fencers.

On the first strip, O'Connor, second for the title last year, came through with a clean score, but, though Russell defeated Dow in their bout, the young fencer of the Saltus Club, who has just reached the senior ranks, scored three victories to two each of the former Bostonian and Goodfellow. Lieutenant Calnan, U. S. N., now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, registered from the Fencers' Club, was equally successful on the second strip, with Aabye only one bout behind him. In the third strip, in which five were engaged, Bloomer made a gallant struggle to qualify over Peroy, third in the national ranking last night, and Vince, formerly of Austria, now a member of the New York Athletic Club; but, though he took each of them in turn to the final touch, the more experienced foilsman won the final encounter, excluding the former Columbia University star. The summary:

Strip No. 1—O'Connor defeated Russell, 5 to 4; Dow, 5 to 4; Goodfellow, 5 to 4; Mijer, 5 to 0, and Walker, 5 to 2.
Dow defeated Walker, 5 to 4; Mijer, 5 to 4; Goodfellow, 5 to 3.
Russell defeated Walker, 5 to 3; Dow, 5 to 2.
Goodfellow defeated Russell, 5 to 3; Mijer, 5 to 1.
Walker defeated Goodfellow, 5 to 2.
Mijer defeated Russell, 5 to 4.
Strip No. 2—Calnan defeated Milliken, 5 to 1; Aabye, 5 to 1; Bencoe, 5 to 3; Muray, 5 to 3; Inukai, 5 to 0.
Aabye defeated Milliken, 5 to 3; Inukai, 5 to 1; Bencoe, 5 to 3; Muray, 5 to 3.
Bencoe defeated Milliken, 5 to 3; Inukai, 5 to 2.
Muray defeated Milliken, 5 to 1; Inukai, 5 to 1.
Milliken defeated Inukai, 5 to 3.
Strip No. 3—Peroy defeated Vince, 5 to 2; Sinclair, 5 to 1; Bloomer, 5 to 4.
Vince defeated Misch, 5 to 2; Sinclair, 5 to 2; Bloomer, 5 to 2.
Bloomer defeated Misch, 5 to 1; Sinclair, 5 to 0.
Misch defeated Sinclair, 5 to 1.

Oxford Relay Team to Meet Penn Named

By The Associated Press

London, April 7

OXFORD University's relay team, which will compete against the University of Pennsylvania runners at Queen's Club, Saturday, will be W. E. Stevenson, D. M. Johnson, E. H. Campbell, and H. W. Carr. All are students at Balliol College. The Cambridge team has not been named. The American runners are training on the Queen's Club track, and all are in good condition.

FINAL FOR NATIONAL CUP PLAY ON APRIL 19

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—After experiencing seven months of hard work and surmounting many obstacles, the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee has finally reached the closing game which will be played at Mark Stadium, the home of the present National Championship Fall River team, in Tiverton, R. I., April 19 with the Canadian Soccer Club of Chicago, Ill., as the representatives of western soccerdom and the Shawsheen Soccer Club of Shawsheen Village, Mass., upholding eastern prestige. St. Louis, Mo., was the scene of the grand final for the National Cup last year and the rules which govern the competition left no other alternative than to award the game to the east this season.

Never before in the history of the National Cup Competition have so many postponements been necessary as in the season which is being brought to a close. This important match was originally set for Sunday, April 12, at Mark's Stadium; but several churches in the vicinity of the grounds requested that the match be not played on Easter Sunday, to which request, Sam Mark, owner of the field and the National Challenge Cup Competition gracefully agreed.

The Shawsheen Soccer Club, better known in Massachusetts soccer circles as the Indians, won the right to be known as the eastern champions last Saturday at Shawsheen Village, Mass., when they trimmed the famous Abbot Worsted Football Club of Forge Village, Mass., by a score of 2 goals to 1 in the eastern final before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a soccer match in the vicinity of Lawrence.

The officials for the grand final between the eastern and western champions will be announced by Chairman Patrick of the National Challenge Cup Competition in the course of the next few days.

ORR GORDON ELECTED

LINCOLN, Neb., April 8 (Special)—Orr Goodson '26, almost a unanimous choice for the All-Missouri Valley Conference basketball center, has been elected captain of the University of Nebraska basketball team. Goodson has been the mainstay of the Scarlet and Cream team for the past two years. On account of his height he was able to outjump most of the centers of the Valley. He was the high point man on the Nebraska team during the past season.

PRICE AND BRODIL TO COACH

NEW YORK, April 8—Bliss Price, tackle on last year's Columbia football team, and F. V. Brodil, line coach last fall, have been appointed assistant coaches of the Blue and White eleven, Graduate Manager Reynolds Benson announced yesterday.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Virginia 9, Cornell 4.
St. John's 16, Carnegie 1.

PRINCETON SHOULD HAVE A SUCCESSFUL BASEBALL YEAR

Team Has Won Its First Two Starts of the Season and Has Three Games Scheduled for This Week

PRINCETON, N. J., April 8 (Special)—With the arrival of real spring weather, Princeton University's baseball team is rounding rapidly into form under the watchful coaching of W. J. Clarke and J. W. Coombs. Having defeated Bowdoin College, 14 to 7, and Villa Nova, 3 to 2, in the games played Wednesday and Saturday of last week, the team will continue its schedule this week with Lehigh University today, University of Virginia tomorrow, and Georgetown University Saturday.

With six of last season's regulars again on the club line-up, the coaches have at least the usual amount of tried material upon which to count but the graduation of C. C. Townsend, who held Yale University to one infield single in the game played in Princeton on June 14, 1924, made a place in the Orange and Black pitching department which has as yet remained unfilled.

Coach Coombs, former pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics, was added to the Princeton baseball coaching staff last winter, and has taken special charge of the pitching department. With C. W. Caldwell '25, who defeated Yale, 1 to 0, at New Haven last season, as a foundation to build up a staff, he has attempted to turn two first basemen, Rembert La Beaume '27 and T. S. Dignan '26, into pitchers. La Beaume, who was captain of last season's freshman nine, showed excellent form in the opening contest with Bowdoin, in which he did not allow a run in the last four innings and only two hits were made off his pitching. In addition he is a hard hitter, and accounted for two runs on a two-base hit.

Dignan In Box

Dignan is playing his third position since coming to Princeton. In the spring of 1923 he captained the freshman team, playing shortstop for that combination. Last season, Coach Clarke used him at first base in the absence of A. J. Barry '25, who is playing the position this season. The scarcity of pitching material at the opening of this year's practice led Coombs to try to develop him into a pitcher, with the result that he started in the opening game against Bowdoin, pitching the first five innings. Despite his wildness and apparent uncertainty as to what to do with the ball on several occasions, the coaches regard his showing as encouraging.

The ineligibility of R. W. Lewis '26, who bore the brunt of the work behind the plate last season is also a problem for the coaches in that department. R. K. Thompson '25, who is playing his first season of varsity baseball, has done most of the catching to date, and has handled the pitchers quite satisfactorily. H. W. Lackey '26 is the next most likely catcher, being slightly stronger at the bat than Thompson, but not so experienced as a handler of pitchers.

A. J. Barry '25 will again assume his position at first base which he was unable to fill last season. He is regarded as one of the hardest hitters on the Tiger squad, and a sure receiver of thrown balls, his ability as a first sacker being increased by his height which enables him to make easy chances of many difficult throws from the infield. J. H. Lemon '25, who led the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League in individual scoring in the season just completed, is the utility first baseman. His excellent defensive work is somewhat offset by his inability to hit consistently.

Cooper at Second

J. W. Cooper '25 will again take his position at second base, where he played all last season. Cooper is regarded as one of the best fielders in eastern college baseball, and is possessed of a throwing arm seldom equaled in college circles. He played practically an errorless season last year, not making the slightest misplay in any of the important "Big Three" contests. In addition he is a hard hitter.

W. B. Richards '26, who alternated at shortstop last season with B. R. Dinsmore '25, will play the position regularly this spring, the latter having shifted to right field. Richards occupied the same position on his freshman team in 1923, when he was regarded as one of the best hitting prospects of his class. Since that time, however, he has had difficulty keeping up his batting reputation, but Coach Clarke expects him to round into form during his second season of varsity work.

The real veteran of the team is Capt. James Boohecker '25, who is playing his third full season on the Tiger varsity. Immediately upon becoming eligible for varsity athletics in the spring of 1923, he earned a regular place for himself at third base, where he has been playing an excellent game ever since. His work in the first two games, both in the field and at bat, indicate that he is already in perfect form, and can be expected to lead the work of the team during the harder games of the season.

The entire outfield of last season, which consisted of P. Euwer '24, K. B. Smith '24, and E. Foster '24, having graduated, Coaches Clarke and Coombs are facing the task of rounding out a complete new trio. B. R. Dinsmore '25, who has played on the infield until this season, was shifted to right field as the first move to fill the wide gap left by the graduation of the above mentioned. His hitting ability makes him a valuable man at any position, and in the two opening games he accounted for his few fielding chances in excellent form.

Rhees Plays Center

W. J. Rhees '27 has been given the position at center field, where his work to date has been of almost spectacular nature. His unusual height and speed enable him to cover a wide range of outfield territory, in addition to making him a dangerous man on the bases. His speed resulted in three safe hits in the Bowdoin game, in which he beat out infield rollers in his first three successive trips to the plate. In the second game with Villa Nova, his long home run to left center, brought in the third run which enabled his team mates to come out victorious over the Pennsylvanians, 3 to 2.

J. W. Slagle '27 is at present playing left field for the team. He has already won his varsity letter as a result of his spectacular work in the fast Tiger backfield of last fall's football team. His hitting to date has not been up to par, but he has accepted all his chances in left field in perfect form.

The team will meet its next severe test on April 15th, when the fast Holy Cross team will come to Princeton in an effort to defeat the Tigers for the third straight season on their home field. The first game with Princeton's traditional "Big Three" rivals will be played at Cambridge against Harvard University on May 16th. The following week, the Crimson combination will come to University Field for the return engagement. On May 30, Princeton will open its struggle with Yale at New Haven, and will meet Harvard for the third game in case of a tie on June 3. The time-honored Yale Commencement game at Princeton will be contested before throngs of assembled alumni on June 13 on University Field. Two more provisional games in case of ties will be played as follows: June 20 with Yale and June 23 with Yale in case of tie in Yale-Harvard series.

Montana S. U. Has Good Sprinters

Hurdlers Also Provide the Chief Force of Track and Field Team

MISSOULA, Mont., March 31 (Special Correspondence)—Sprinters and hurdlers provide the chief forces of the track and field team at Montana State University here. Among the sprinters the pace is being set by J. R. Sweet '27, holder of the state interscholastic records for the 50, 100, and 220-yard dashes. He has made 100 yards in 10s. and 220 yards in 22s. H. G. Stark '26, who competed for Montana last year, will also run in the sprints. M. V. Ritter '26, who made a record of 51.2 s. for the 440-yard event last year, is the leading quarter-miler. A. S. Gillette '27, who has turned in a time of 4m. 29s. for the mile, will run in that event and in the half-mile. Herbert Dunn '26 and Stephen Hanson '27 are other distance runners on the squad.

Montana will be strong in the hurdles, with C. E. Coyle '27, Clarence Spaulding '27, A. N. Berg '26, L. B. Thompson '27, H. B. Varney '27, and M. B. Porter '26, competing. Coyle, Spaulding and Thompson, trying out for the first time for the varsity squad, were winners in the hurdle races in the annual Montana interscholastic track meet in previous years. Berg was a point-winner last season, F. F. Baney '26 is the leading pole vaulter, with Coyle pressing hard for a place in this event. J. C. Rule '26, who was kept out last spring by a broken leg, but who in 1923 won the high jump in two Conference dual meets, will be the principal Montana entry in the jumps, with Sweet and Baney to aid him.

Allen Blumenthal '27, two years ago winner of the shot put and discus throw in the Rocky Mountain Conference meet, and in 1922 second only to Clarence Houser in these two events in the national interscholastic meet at Chicago, will be the leading weights performer. Capt. G. T. Axtell '25, puts the shot around 43 feet consistently. W. T. Maudlin '25 is a strong entry in the discus throw and the javelin, while Coyle will also try the javelin toss.

Three dual meets, the Conference track and field meet, and the relay games at Seattle are on the schedule. The dates are:

May 2—University of Washington relay meet at Seattle; 9—Washington State College at Pullman, Wash; 16—Montana State College at Missoula; 23—University of Idaho at Missoula; 29-30—Pacific Coast Conference meet.

PULITZER RACE MAY BE HELD IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 8—The Pulitzer trophy race, the international speed classic for airplanes, probably will be held this year in New York, early in October, it was learned yesterday. The contest committee of the National Aeronautical Association is expected to accept an invitation from its New York chapter at a meeting in Washington next week.

Hopes of recapturing for America the world's speed record in this race are entertained in aviation circles. A plane now under construction by the United States is designed to make between 290 and 300 miles an hour. A French flyer holds the present record at 278 miles.

A committee from New York will go to Washington next week to present the invitation, which it is understood is favorably considered by members of the contest committee. It is planned to use four aviation fields—Roosevelt, Mitchel, Curtis and International Polo Field—for the meet. New Yorkers are understood to have underwritten the expenses for the meet.

BRITISH SPORT NOTES

LONDON, March 23 (Special Correspondence)—The superior tactics of their forwards gave the Navy field hockey eleven a victory over the Army, 2 to 0, in the first match of this season's British inter-services tournament. A draw appeared imminent when, not long before the end, the Navy was awarded a penalty corner. The ball was passed in to Maj. B. A. D. Brooks, Royal Marines, and the international drove it safely into the net. Shortly afterward, Lieutenant-Commander McKenzie added the second point from a shot at the edge of the circle.

Mme. Alice Milliat has resigned office as president of the French Women's Sports Association, which she has held since 1918. She will, however, continue as president of the Women's International Sports Federation, the governing body of international sports among women athletes.

GRANVILLE SUSPENDED

TORONTO, Ont., April 8—Philip Granville of Hamilton, Ont., champion walker of Canada, was last night suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Ontario branch, for competing in international meets without a permit from the union and for failing to submit a satisfactory expense account in connection with his many appearances in Canada and the United States in company with Paavo Nurmi, William Ritola, William Plant and other noted athletes. Granville was teamed with Ugo Frigerio, Olympic

SCHOOLEY NOT SURPRISED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 8—R. D. Schooley, secretary of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, would not make any comment today on the withdrawal of the Boston A. A. from the association, other than to say that it was not unexpected and that it was not worrying the officials. He said Boston would be represented by two high-class teams next year, but would not discuss the subject further. President W. S. Haddock had nothing to say.

NEBRASKA ELECTS HIGHLEY

LINCOLN, Neb., April 8 (Special)—G. R. Highley '27, of Edgemont, S. D., has been elected captain of the University of Nebraska wrestling team. This was Highley's second year on the squad. He wrestles in the 175-pound class. It is probable that he will head a much larger squad than has been the custom at Nebraska. Special efforts are being made through intramural matches to create a greater interest in wrestling under the supervision of Dr. R. G. Clapp.

KIECKHEFER WINS TWO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Both games were captured by A. H. Kieckhefer of this city from A. J. Thurnblad of Milwaukee here yesterday in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. He went out in 43 innings in the afternoon, 50 to 42, and in 63 innings at night, 50 to 38. High runs of 6 and 7 were made by the winner, 5 and 4 by the loser.

EASTERN LEAGUE MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 8—President Daniel O'Neil of the Eastern Baseball League, today called a meeting of the league club owners here for next Tuesday, April 14, at 4 o'clock. This will be the final meeting before the opening of the league season, April 22.

WHITTEMORE VS. PHILADELPHIAN

Sixteen Qualify for Second Round at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8—Pairings of the 16 qualifiers for the second round today of the United North and South Amateur Golf Tournament brought P. W. Whittemore of Boston, winner of the medal round yesterday, against F. C. Knight of Philadelphia. Whittemore's medal score was 76—68—144, three strokes ahead of T. B. Wooten of Atlantic City, who was second, while Knight finished seventh with 158.

Wooten was paired with B. P. Merriman of Waterbury, Conn., who tied for last place among the qualifiers.

Richard Tufts of Boston, who had a 75 yesterday, tied with Wooten for second place, each scoring 152.

Whittemore was out in 37 and came back in 31, bettering the best mark made by the professionals in the North and South open for the incoming nine holes of the No. 2 course by three strokes, and beating par by 4.

He had seven 3s on his card, six of them on the incoming nine holes, and he did not gain them by any lengthy putts, but by the simple means of slamming his second shots right up to the pin. His only long putt came on the home green, where he dropped a putt for a 3 from just off the green. Whittemore's card:

Out... 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 6—37
In.... 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3—31—68—76—144

New England players dominated in the first flight. Six are New England players and four of these Bostonians.

F. C. Newton of Brookline, Mass., 1923 holder of the North and South title, had a pair of 78s for a total of 156. J. D. Chapman of Greenwich had 77, 86, for a total of 163.

A. M. Hoxie of Boston broke into the championship division by means of a 78 yesterday, while B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, after scoring an 88 Monday, added a 78 yesterday to tie for last place.

Robert Harlow went into the second flight yesterday with a total of 76.

Other New England players in the tournament scored as follows:

Theodore Berdell, Greenwich...86-82—168
G. A. Law, Boston...84-87—171
J. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven...98-76—174
G. W. Carroll Jr., Norwich, Ct.87-88—175
A. S. Brown, Boston...87-90—177
Joshua Crane, Boston...90-88—178
M. F. O'Connell, Fitchburg...86-92—178
W. T. Stall, Brockton, Mass...90-98—188
H. H. Chapin, Springfield, Mass99-91—190
J. R. Bowker, Boston...99-99—198
C. M. Cox, Boston...96-103—199
F. W. Filoon, Brockton...106-101—207
J. Mahoney, Lawrence, Mass.115-106—221
J. Mathews, Boston...115-107—222
A. M. Barnes, Boston...100-117—227

Girls and Women Enjoy Athletics

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—More than 4000 girls and women participated in interpark athletic championship campaigns during the past year under the supervision of the South Park Commissioners here, it was reported by H. G. Reynolds, playground superintendent, at the round table session here yesterday of the women division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

Development of student leadership, the division of competition into "ability groups" and the establishment of permanent records of accomplishments are necessary in organizing mass participation among girls in athletics, it was declared by speakers at the discussion started by a paper delivered by Miss A. R. Wayman, director physical education at Barnard College, Columbia University.

Methods of scoring the different competitive divisions to encourage those of lesser ability to take part in the activities were outlined by Miss Wayman. Tablets and trophies on which names of winners are engraved for public display were advocated.

Mass participation among Chicago playground girls, reported Mr. Reynolds, took the form of interpark competition as the result of the demands of the participants. They wanted to determine championships between the rival parks, he said. There were 730 girls in the volley ball campaign, including nine teams of married women.

In all-round tests for badges, 851 girls participated; 344 engaged in gymnastic competition, 499 in jackstones, 408 in junior and senior track, 230 in swimming, 425 in playground ball, and 212 in tennis.

Yale Baseball Men Leave for the South

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8—Coach Joseph Wood of the Yale baseball team yesterday named 19 Yale players for the southern trip to be taken in the Easter recess, the team leaving New Haven for Washington tonight. The following players will go along:

Capt. R. W. Pond, H. C. Scott, S. L. Scott, Smith, F. D. Ashburn and E. R. Holabird, pitchers; G. M. Barclay, W. M. Lovejoy, Walker, catchers; E. M. Kline, first base; D. A. Lindley and John McLaren, second base; J. S. Ewing and Coleman, third base; J. L. Festa and Foon Kai-kee, shortstop; and W. P. Wear, W. H. Neale and W. H. Cushing, outfielders.

J. T. Blossom, director of athletics at Yale and captain of two Yale baseball teams; Manager John Kenley Bacon, Assistant Manager B. C. Eustis, Coast Wood and Trainer Walter Mace will make up the rest of the party.

The first game of the trip will be with Georgetown University at Washington on Thursday. On Friday Yale will meet the University of Maryland at College Park, Md., and on Saturday the Elis will play Catholic University at Washington.

Monday's game will be in Williamsburg, Va., with William and Mary College and on Tuesday Yale will meet the University of Richmond at Richmond. The final game of the Easter trip will be with Columbia University at New York on Wednesday, April 15.

DENTON DOUBLE WINNER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8 (Special)—Two games were taken by T. S. Denton of this city here yesterday from E. W. Lookabaugh of Boston in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. His scores were 50 to 26 in 46 innings and 50 to 22 in 48 frames. Denton made high runs of 5 and 7 against 5 and 3 by Lookabaugh.

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Marked Increase in School Sport Noted

Examinations at University of Pennsylvania Show Many Freshmen Experienced

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8 (Special)—Examinations of 1000 freshmen of the University of Pennsylvania made by Dr. R. T. McKenzie and members of his staff show a marked increase in the number of entering students who have participated in some form of athletics before matriculating at the university.

Of the 1000 students so examined and questioned it was found that 945 had engaged in some sport during their preparatory school days. Only 55 confessed to having done nothing at all in athletics.

The replies showed that tennis led in popularity, with baseball, football, track athletics and basketball close rivals. Forty-six per cent had played baseball, 43½ per cent football; 36 per cent had taken part in track athletics and 30 per cent in basketball.

The following table shows the sport selections of these 1000 students, 41 different sports being represented:

Sport	No.	Sport	No.
Tennis	529	Squash	4
Baseball	465	Ice Hockey	4
Football	435	Hiking	4
Track	367	Shooting	4
Basketball	300	Waterpolo	3
Swimming	135	Diving	3
Rowing	134	Polo	2
Handball	111	Cricket	2
Boxing	106	Bowling	2
Golf	78	Tumbling	2
Wrestling	73	Skiing	1
Soccer	67	Bicycle Racing	1
Lacrosse	11	Lifting	1
Field Hockey	11	Bab Punching	1
Cross Country	10	Acrobatic Stunts	1
Volleyball	8	Chinese Boxing	1
Fencing	7	Shot Put	1
Skating	6	High Jump	1
Riding	6	Life Saving	1
Canoeing	5	Apparatus Work	1

Commenting upon the result of these examinations and the questionnaire, Dr. McKenzie pointed out the greatly increased interest indicated in all forms of amateur sports by boys of high school age.

"The result of this investigation," he said, "proves the widespread interest in athletic sports in this typical group of young men coming to college and is encouraging to those who believe that the future good of amateur sport depends on the great number of those taking part, rather than in the training of the expert few."

HUBBARD TIES A WORLD'S RECORD

DETROIT, Mich., April 8—DeHart Hubbard, University of Michigan, tied the world's record of 5 1-5s. for the 50-yard dash and I. H. Riley made what local officials claim is a new record for the 50-yard high hurdles indoors in the opening events of the second night's meet of the Michigan Amateur Athletic Union here yesterday.

Over four hurdles indoors on a dirt track, Riley did it last night in 6.5s. University of Michigan athletes were second in both races.

Paavo Nurmi had competition from Egil Krogh, Illinois Athletic Club, and James Connolly, former Georgetown star distance man, for the 2000 meters of the 3000-meter feature of the night, but finished fresh and 100 yards ahead of Krogh. His time was slow—8m. 56s., almost half a minute behind his best American time for the distance.

Charles Reinke, regarded as one of the leading half-milers of the Western Conference, finished second in the 880-yard run, close on the heels of Ray Dodge, Illinois A. C. Dodge's time was 2m. 8.5s.

William Ritola lapped his field four times to win the 5000-meter run.

J. W. Ray, beaten last night in the mile by Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. A., tasted defeat from the same source last night, Hahn winning the three-quarter-mile run in 3m. 17s.

The surprise of the carnival was the defeat, by J. P. Jones of the Illinois Athletic Club, of J. K. Brooker, University of Michigan pole vaulter. Brooker, who came within a fraction of an inch of the world's indoor record at Ann Arbor, March 28, vaulting 13ft. ¼in. Brooker could not go over the bar last night at 12ft. 3in., Jones winning at that height.

WINCHESTER JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS VICTORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8—Announcement of the winners in the March championship competition of the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps was made here today.

Fresno High School of Fresno, Calif., won the national schools championship match with a perfect score of 500 in the prone and sitting positions. Lane Technical High School of Chicago was second and Northwestern High School of Detroit, third.

The National Boy Scout match was won by Unit 2654 of Newtonville, Mass., with a perfect score of 500. West Lafayette, Ind., was second and Hartford, Conn., third.

The National Y. M. C. A. championship match was won by Ashland, O., with a perfect score of 500. Norfolk, Neb., was second, and Altoona, Pa., third. Crosby High school of Waterbury won the National Girls' championship match, with the Girls' Rifle Club of Ontario taking second, and the Fresno (Calif.) High School girls third.

The national match, open to all schools, units and organizations, was won by the Independent Boys' Unit of Webster Grove, Mo., with a perfect score of 500. The second team was the Winchester Messenger Boys of New Haven, and the third team was Trinity M. E. Church of New Haven.

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HOCKEY TITLE STILL IN DOUBT

Two Pittsburgh Teams Play 65 Minutes With Score Ending Two Goals Each

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION PLAYOFF
(Final Round)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Yellow Jackets	2	1	0	7	4	5
Fort Pitt	0	1	2	4	7	1

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 8—The Yellow Jackets are not yet the hockey champions of the United States Amateur Hockey Association. After three regulation periods and two 10-minute extra sessions last night the best they could do was to hold the Hornets to a 2—2 tie. The game last night exceeded the first two for thrilling and brilliant play. Twice the Hornets were in the lead and twice the Jackets spurted up and tied the score.

Just as they did in the two previous games the Hornets played like veritable champions for the first two periods, then the pressure began to tell and the lack of reserves again caused them to drop back.

Play in the first period opened up fast with neither side being able to negotiate a goal, although both goalies were kept busy turning back numerous thrusts, Worters once spreading full length on the ice to stop a shot.

The second period was the same until 10 minutes had passed, when Sullivan emerged from a scrimmage at the mouth of the Jackets' goal and shot the puck past Worters so quickly that he did not know it was in the cage.

Spurred on by the realization that they were trailing, the Jackets increased their pace at the opening of the third period. Time and again Drury, Conacher and, in fact, the whole team unleashed slashing drives but the Hornets managed to hold them in check until 12m. 35s. had passed when McCurry and Drury went down the ice together, as they neared the Jackets' cage Drury passed to McCurry, who sent in the tieing goal. It was hard for the Hornets and their followers who had at this time counted the game as won.

Twelve seconds after the opening of the first overtime period Sills, on a pass from Larose, shot the puck in, again putting the Hornets in the lead. Both teams were now tired and the play slowed up for a minute or two. Finally Drury broke away and skating down the ice alone managed to elude the Hornet defense and again tied up the score with a fine shot from the left wing.

During the next 10 minutes the puck changed from side to side as rally after rally was turned aside by Miller and Worters without either side being able to score. At the conclusion of the 65 minutes of play both sides were more than willing to cease play.

HORNETS		JACKETS
Miller	g	Worters
Armstrong	ld, rd	Smith
MacKinnon	rd, ld	Conacher
Sills, Manners	rw, lw	McCurry, Milks
Sullivan, Lapine, McGovern	c	Drury, Cotton, Meeking
Brophy, LaRose	lw, rw	Darragh, White

Score—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets 2, Fort Pitt Hornets 2. Goals—Sullivan, Sills for Hornets; McCurry, Drury for Jackets. Referees—Rodden and Burch, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. periods and two extra 10m. periods.

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Swimming Marks Expected to Fall

Many Stars Entered in Annual Championship Meet of National Collegiate A. A.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 8 (Special)—Records should be broken here Friday and Saturday in the second annual individual championship swimming meet of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the 60-foot pool at Northwestern University. Most of the mark making and probably a majority of the title winning will be done by representatives of Intercollegiate Conference universities, if their previous performances this season are to be considered guides.

Northwestern University, champions of the "Big Ten," coached by T. H. Robinson, presents an outstanding pair of free style swimmers in R. T. Breyer '25 and R. E. Howell '26, who will defend the sprinting championships they won last year when the meet was held in the United States Naval Academy pool at Annapolis. They have been improving "Big Ten" and national collegiate marks all season and are now in the best of stroke.

In the 50-yard free style, Breyer has a mark of 24 1-5s. R. S. Hayes of Princeton University and L. H. Gilbert '26 of Washington University are other favorites.

Breyer in 100

About the same field is presented in the 100-yard free style race. Breyer's best mark at this distance is 53 4-5s, which is better than the old national collegiate record. P. A. Wyckoff of the United States Naval Academy, J. H. Hawkins '26 and Hayes of Princeton, J. O. Gow '26 of University of Michigan and E. F. Ewerhardt '26 of Washington, are the other leaders.

Howell is favored at 220-yards and 440-yards free style. The Purple representative has made the furlong in 2m. 23s. this season, and holds the national record of 2m. 20 5-10s. Hayes and Hawkins of Princeton and Wyckoff of the Navy come near the season's standard. Edward Helbing '26 of Washington is another prominent candidate.

About the same list will be met by Howell in the 440-yards swim, with the possible addition of P. C. Samson '28 of Michigan, Helbing of Washington and J. S. Lambert '26 of University of Iowa.

Faricy Should Win

According to form, J. I. Faricy '26 of University of Minnesota, conference champion and collegiate and world's record holder, should win the 200-yard breast stroke. He has bettered his own national mark of 2m. 38 4-5s. for the distance, though he was a second slower in the recent conference meet. H. N. Harkins '26 of University of Chicago, P. S. Harburger '26 of Columbia University and G. W. Specht '28 of Washington are other favorites.

Another Minnesota swimmer, James Hill '27, is expected to lead in the 150-yard backstroke event. He recently set a new national and conference mark of 1m. 49 2-5s. in winning the "Big Ten" title. C. R. Ledbetter '28 of Valley Conference race and looms as a strong contender.

In the fancy diving the prospects appear equally distributed between Erling Dorf '25 of Chicago, the "Big Ten" champion, H. E. Bird '25 of Minnesota, former "Big Ten" title winner, W. D. Krisel '25 of Columbia, eastern champion, and S. W. LaPook '27 of Northwestern.

With their star free-style sprinters, Princeton and Northwestern look strongest in the 200-yard relay race, though Washington may make a surprise showing.

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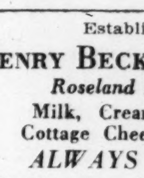

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PICK-UPS

THE New York Giants and Washington Senators will meet again in the capital city of the United States tomorrow. The Senators won their second straight game against the Giants yesterday, 5 to 4, making the count stand in the spring series five victories out of eight games for the Giants.

Harrisburg of the New York-Pennsylvania League has secured John Levi, Haskell College football star of last year, from the New York Americans under option.

Although G. H. Ruth was not in the game between the Yankees and Nashville yesterday, his teammate, R. W. Meusel, furnished the necessary thrill by knocking two home runs over the fence, one of them a regular "Ruth" hit.

The rapid recovery of D. C. Grigsby and W. J. Maranville is giving fans of the Chicago Cubs renewed hope. Both of these players are doing fine and will undoubtedly get in the game weeks before it was at first thought possible.

L. J. Bush will make his last appearance today against Cleveland before the opening of the season. It is believed that Bush will be Manager G. H. Sisler's choice to open the season.

Fans in Boston will be given a treat this season when the Red Sox and Braves meet for the first time in about 15 years, next Saturday and Monday.

OKLAHOMA TURNS TABLES

NORMAN, Okla., April 8 (Special)—The University of Oklahoma baseball team turned the tables on the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College nine here yesterday and won the second of the two games series by a score of 5 to 4. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning because of darkness. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Univ. of Okla...	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	7	2
Okla. A. & M..	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	11	6

Batteries—Hunter and Mayes; Morrison, Elder and Rodgers. Umpires—S. H. Douglas and O. A. Bristow. Time—2h. 17m.

COLONEL MacNAB SELECTED

WASHINGTON, April 8—Col. A. J. MacNab has been designated by the United States War Department as executive officer of the national rifle matches this year at Camp Perry, O. He served with the eighty-third division, which included Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania troops during the war and was in charge of rifle marksmanship of the A. E. F. in France.

KAW TO COACH PRINCIPIA

NEW YORK, April 8—E. L. Kaw, star Cornell halfback for 1923 has been engaged as athletic director and coach of major sports at Principia Academy at St. Louis. Kaw was graduated from Principia in 1916.

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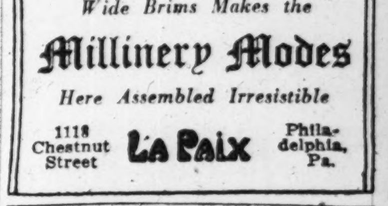

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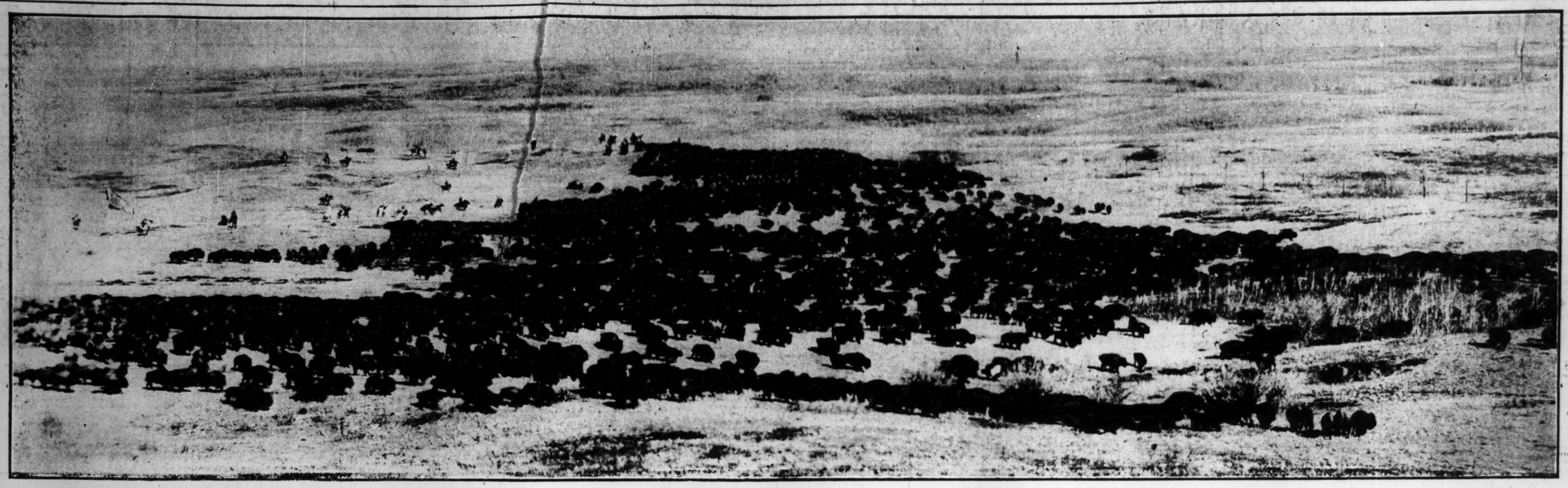

ROUNDING UP TEN THOUSAND BUFFALOES FROM THE GREAT HERD AT WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, TO SELECT TWO THOUSAND YOUNG BULLS AND COWS TO GO ON THE 700-MILE JOURNEY BY RAIL AND WATER TO THE SLAVE RIVER PRESERVE THIS SUMMER

Modern Trek of Two Thousand Buffaloes

TEN THOUSAND head of buffaloes, two thousand each summer for five years—part of the only herd of these once-common kings of the prairie now remaining in Canada—are to be sent on a 700-mile trek from their present home at the big natural park at Wainwright, Alta., to the Wood Buffalo Preserve on the Slave River, 500 miles north of Edmonton, just beyond Alberta's boundary line, in what is still known as the North-West Territories.

From a condition of semidomesticity, the animals will revert at one jump to a state of almost primitive wildness, ranging the wooded and well-watered lands between the Slave, Hay, and Peace rivers, in company with the small herd of wild wood buffaloes already established there. They will learn once again to find a living where the tall grasses and the vetch grow their wildest in summer, and to seek beneath the snow for the still green herbage that must furnish their food in winter.

As did their ancestors before them, the transplanted buffaloes must rely upon their age-old herd instinct for mutual protection against the timber wolf which will hang in packs on their heels; with cows and calves in the middle, the bulls of the herd must meet all attacks with a ring of horned heads beyond which the wolf cannot pass.

Slave Indian, Chipewyan and Cree will match with fierce eyes as the herds, once the staple food of their forbears, drift quietly from pasture to pasture. Itching fingers will long for the touch of the rifle-trigger, and eager nostrils will scent, in imagination, steaks of buffalo meat sizzling on willow sticks above the pungent wood fires.

Forest Ranger to Guard Them

But there will be other eyes to watch the Indians. Forest rangers of the Canadian Government, ever on the alert, will patrol the Wood Buffalo Preserve day by day, winter and summer, and any toll exacted upon the precious animals, whether by man or by wolf, will demand explanation and reparation.

The herd of 10,000 will be free to come and go to pasture, stream and mud-wallow, without let or hindrance from any man, and their numbers are expected to multiply as they have done under semidomesticated conditions in the Wainwright Park.

The history of the bison in Canada—and, for that matter, in the United States also—is one of the world's greatest wild life tragedies. When the Northwest Mounted Police came to the Northwest Territories in the '70s, the entire prairie area from the eastern border of Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains was swarming with buffaloes.

A Herd of 4,000,000

Over an area of the North American Continent, 3000 miles from north to south, and 2000 miles from east to west, the huge herds traveled at will, cutting their deep brown furrows in the prairie sod, as they followed the grass growth over the limitless miles. Colonel Dodge of the United States Army relates how, in Arkansas in 1871, he traveled for 24 hours through a herd of buffalo whose numbers he estimated at 4,000,000.

Greed, wanton destruction, and settlement decimated the herds in the years that followed. The Indian, sure in the knowledge that there would always be buffaloes, followed the migrations, slaughtering to eat but the tongue or a little from the much-prized hump. Hides were greatly sought.

Before restrictive legislation could be introduced, the buffaloes had vanished from the plains, leaving behind them the brown paths and the mud-wallows as proof to another generation of the wild life that had passed away. Where once there were countless millions, the buffalo today, throughout the whole American Continent, numbers but thousands, all safe behind wire fences, in various parks and ranges.

In Canada the buffalo became almost extinct. Only in the far north, in the region of Great Slave Lake, there still ranged a few hundreds whose habits had changed from plains animals to those of woods rovers, though still fundamentally the same as the old bison of the prairie.

But throughout the wide prairies the brown trails were silent and deserted. Canada's buffaloes were to live again, by acquisition of a private herd from the Flathead Reserve in northern Montana, and by recruiting new blood from other privately owned herds.

Government Action

The Canadian Government bought the nucleus of its now large herd of buffaloes, from Michael Pablo, half-breed cattle-ranger of Montana, several years ago, placing the animals behind a wire fence in the largest fenced park in the world. Here, under naturally favorable conditions, the buffaloes throve and bred, until now even the huge area devoted to them cannot supply sufficient natural fodder for their maintenance, and to feed them artificially is too costly an undertaking.

For the last two years, a thinning-out process has been going on, hundreds of the surplus bulls being slaughtered for food and for their hides. Buffalo meat, once the staple food for the prairie Indians, has appeared on menus of fashionable hotels and in railway dining cars, and "pemmican"—buffalo meat cooked, shredded, mixed with fat, and packed into five-pound skin bags—has been added to the ration of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, bringing back recollections of the old Northwest Mounted days when pemmican was a daily article on every trooper's frying-pan.

And still the herd grew. Today there are several thousand too many buffaloes at Wainwright; next year there will be thousands more, and so on, despite judicial thinning-out. So the suggestion that several thousand of the younger and more lusty bulls and cows be sent north to join their wild brethren, the wood buffaloes, on the Slave River Preserve, was hailed with delight by the Canadian Government, and a contract has been signed for the removal of 2000 animals each summer, for each of the next five years, making 10,000 in all.

When the Grass Shows Green

Col. J. K. Cornwall, transportation man of the north, will supervise this modern trek of the buffalo herds. Already, the animals selected for the 1925 move have been segregated from the main herds, and are being given special attention so that they may be in the best of condition for their long and arduous journey.

Just as soon as word comes that the grass is showing green through the wooded prairie-lands that lie in the rectangle between the Slave, Hay and Peace rivers, the movement will commence. The first consignment of animals will be herded into stock cars on the Canadian National Railway at Wainwright, and transferred on arrivl in Edmonton, to the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway, whose line runs to the end of steel at Fort McMurray on the Athabasca River.

Here, the real excitement begins. The animals, released from the crowded confines of the stock cars, must be once more herded, this time to be driven aboard river steamers capable of carrying about 200 head of buffalo at once. Then down the Athabasca River into Lake Athabasca, and from there into the Slave River, a distance of 260 miles from McMurray, until the boat reaches La Butte, a point 40 miles south of Fort Fitzgerald, at the "big portage" over the Slave rapids.

Then the animals will be released, and the park-like country of the Slave River Preserve will swallow them up, to find in this far north a home with the wilder wood buffalo whose trails today mark the wooded prairie, as did the trails of the bison mark the plains, in the years when the Cree and the Blackfoot were lords of the land.

The total distance to be covered by the buffaloes on this modern trek is 683 miles, of which 423 are by rail, and 260 by water.

MOTOR LICENSING OF MINORS MADE LIMITED PRIVILEGE

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6 (Special Correspondence)—Officials of the New York state motor vehicle bureau have decided to put a limited interpretation on the Graves law, just effective, which permits children from 16 to 18 years of age to obtain automobile drivers' licenses.

William M. Arnstein, in charge of the Albany office of the bureau, declared that the law would be understood to permit the licensee "to drive to and from school and in the usual and ordinary pursuit of the business of the parent or guardian of the licensee."

The new law, which had the support of state-wide motor organizations, provides no specific limitations upon driving by minors but adds that parental consent shall be necessary and that the motor vehicle bureau shall decide whether the reasons advanced in the application for the license are such as to warrant granting the permit.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry D. Craig, Elmwood, Mass.
Ann Lawrence, Cleveland, O.
R. G. Soule, Syracuse, N. Y.
Beatrice H. Soule, Syracuse, N. Y.

VOTE CAMPAIGN AGAIN OUTLINED

Pennsylvania Women Plan Early Start to Rouse Lethargic Citizens

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7 (Special) — The "Get-Out-the-Vote" campaign of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, which preceded the Presidential election, is to be resumed soon, according to a statement issued by Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the organization. The movement is pointed toward the next important primaries in this State, when candidates will be chosen for United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Issues, as well as men, are to be discussed, and the increased vote of the last election will make the various educational agencies of the league important factors in the canvass. It is a significant fact that the presidential vote in the last election, which was influenced by the efforts of the league totaled 2,144,719, as compared with 1,851,248 in the Harding-Cox campaign.

The movement will be carried out on a strictly nonpartisan basis, the object being to encourage both men and women in each party in the issues and the men. It will be carried on with far greater attention to detail, as is evidenced by the fact that preparations are already being made to insure a full enrollment, registration and assessment. While the primaries this year do not come until September, the league is determined to get an early start in order to make its work as thorough as possible.

In giving notice of the decision to engage actively in the campaign, the official bulletin of the league says:

"We aim at majority rule. . . . If the greatest possible number of men and women are assessed and registered and then vote in the primaries and later in the November election, control of the political situation at hand passes at once from the so-called boss to the majority of the people. This sort of strategy, unlike that ordinarily implied by political strategy, results in realizing rather than defeating the will of the majority."

MIAMI BUILDING BOOM

MIAMI, Fla., April 2 (Special Correspondence)—Building permits for March totaled $2,063,060. In Miami Beach the total was $575,750. The Miami figure shows a gain of 300 per cent as compared with the same month last year, although recording a decrease of 30 per cent from the February total this year. Permits for the first quarter of 1925 total $6,838,631, approximately the total for one-third of last year. A. H. Messler, building inspector, estimates that the total building in Miami in 1925 will be valued at $40,000,000.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Making Foreign Service Attractive

By JOHN DICKINSON
of Harvard University

Foreign Service of the United States, by Tracy H. Lay. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. $5.

THE passing of Congressman John Jacob Rogers has brought renewed and deserved attention to the important act for the reorganization of the American Foreign Service which bears his name and which was enacted by Congress last summer as the culmination of his persevering efforts for many years. Mr. Lay's book on the foreign service might also be called a commentary on the Rogers Act, so comprehensive is the scope of the statute in effecting the reorganization of our governmental machinery of international intercourse.

One of Mr. Lay's chief purposes, it would seem, has been to call attention to the new possibilities of the foreign service as a career now that the Rogers Act has done something toward establishing security of tenure and reasonable prospects of promotion. But the book is also admirably adapted to giving the intelligent citizen a clear and concise account of the organization and functioning of what is coming to be a more and more important branch of the Government. For this task Mr. Lay's experience has admirably fitted him, and his book, at once brief and full, well documented and quoting the fundamental statutes and regulations at every point, is a model of what a monograph on a governmental department should be.

Civil Service Basis

From the standpoint of the person interested in the foreign service as a career Mr. Lay calls attention to the various statutes and regulations culminating in the Rogers Act which have finally placed the service on the basis of the civil service system of appointment by examination and promotion for merit, in the grades below the rank of minister. He outlines the salary increase provided by the act, which have at last given something approximating a "living wage" to the intermediate grades of diplomatic officers, and the provisions for retirement allowances which no longer make it necessary for experienced officers to leave the service in self-protection.

Even more important is the consolidation the act has effected between the diplomatic and the consular services. Formerly the two were maintained as separate watertight compartments between which there was no interchangeability of personnel. The new law organizes both into a single "foreign service" whose members can be shifted at will from the performance of consular to diplomatic functions or vice versa.

This step should aid in opening the way for able men to enter the service. The number of men required for diplomatic as distinguished from consular work is extremely small, and the chance of securing such an appointment has been so slight as hardly to justify a man in making it the goal of his ambition.

Consular Duties

In the consular service, on the other hand, the personnel numbers about 3000, and openings are correspondingly more numerous. At the same time, under modern conditions, with the emphasis on business and economic problems, some experience in the consular service affords the best possible preparation for diplomatic work. Prior to the passage of the Rogers Act the State Department was unable to avail itself of this experience for purely diplomatic service.

Mr. Lay's emphasis on the importance of consular duties, a subject on which he is especially well qualified to speak, is one of the things in the book which should prove most interesting to the general reader. In this class of matters also falls his description of the organization of the State Department and of the constitutional distribution of control over foreign relations between the executive and legislative branches.

This distribution of power long placed difficulty in the way of establishing a permanent foreign service on the civil service basis. There is no way in which Congress can constitutionally limit to a particular group the President's freedom of selection for appointments to posts in the foreign service. The Rogers Act surmounts the difficulty by providing salaries only for members of the classified service. The President is still free to go outside the service in making appointments if he so desires, but in every such case there would have to be a special legislative appropriation for the salary of the officer so appointed.

Mr. Lay's discussion discloses the increasing part which Congress in recent years has been assuming in the control of foreign affairs. More and more it is disposed to take the lead in such matters as the recognition of foreign governments and participation in international conferences. A recent example was the Immigration Act of 1924, which vitally affected American relations with Japan.

Multiple Duties

More important than constitutional questions as to control of foreign relations is the increasing importance economic factors are coming to have in international affairs. This is what lends to the consular service its growing significance. The list of duties which devolve on American consular representatives as set forth by Mr. Lay is impressive in the extreme. In addition to the familiar duties, they must certify invoices of goods shipped to the United States, to guard against evasions of the tariff laws; they must inspect and grant visés to prospective alien immigrants under the immigration laws; they must enforce quarantine regulations, and they must make reports, answer inquiries and engage in other activities directed toward promoting American commerce.

This last function has been growing by leaps and bounds in recent years. It has raised definitely the question as to how far public officials are to serve as agents to promote the business of private American concerns. Where is the line to be drawn between legitimate public service for American citizens abroad and illegitimate private service at the public expense?' How far, furthermore, is such service likely to commit the United States Government to support of the business programs of private individuals?

Mr. Lay does not answer these questions. He merely quotes Lord Bryce's statement that "the dangers to a state and people, which seem almost inseparable from the mixing of general national policy with the pecuniary interests of business firms or classes are more serious than is commonly realized. Money can exercise as much illegitimate influence in democracies as elsewhere."

Solutions

As a solution, Mr. Lay proposes that fixed fees be charged for consular services of a business character performed for private concerns. It seems doubtful whether such a remedy would not cause more trouble. The question has come to the front chiefly in connection with the strained relations which have arisen in recent years between the State Department and the Department of Commerce by reason of the foreign trade activities of the latter department. On this conflict Mr. Lay's book sheds interesting light. Representing the State Department view, he apparently feels that the Department of Commerce has been trespassing beyond its legitimate field, and that its corps of foreign agents involves a wasteful duplication of the proper work of the consular service. Accordingly, he would apparently have the Department of Commerce conduct its foreign activities through the State Department and the regular consular and diplomatic channels.

It seems entirely clear that, as Mr. Lay says, the United States Government should not come into contact with the government of a foreign country through two separate and disconnected channels. On the other hand, it seems not improbable that to turn the work of the Department of Commerce over to the foreign service might implicate the latter further than is desirable in commercial activities.

A possible solution might be to concentrate trade promotion activities in the hands of a representative of the Department of Commerce attached to each consulate, with the provision that such representative should have no contacts with the foreign government except through the medium of the consular officials. This would serve to give the foreign officials a check on trade promotion activities and would at the same time lend to the latter a less official sanction.

That subjects of this kind are discussed in a book like Mr. Lay's is an interesting and a hopeful sign that American officials are concerning themselves with the deeper issues of foreign policy. The book is professedly written with the design of bringing them home to public opinion. As Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, has written in the foreword: "The new diplomacy deals formally with governments, but actually with the peoples that control governments. The judgment of peoples must be informed in the midst of the conflict of partisans and of pseudo-patriotic appeals."

Three Books to Buy, This Week

For Internationalists:
King Edward VII, a Biography by Sir Sidney Lee. Vol. I (Macmillan, £1 11s. 6d.; $8).

For Anti-Feminists:
Uncle Sam Needs a Wife, by Ida Clyde Clarke (Winston, $2).

For the New Generation:
The Best Stories of Sarah Orne Jewett, selected by Willa Cather. 2 vols. (Houghton Mifflin, $4).

"Mrs. Uncle Sam"

Uncle Sam Needs A Wife, by Ida Clyde Clarke. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $2.

IN HER chair as associate editor of a woman's magazine and on the platform of women's conventions, Mrs. Clarke has uttered the pungent, often caustic comment, which now has been gathered together and published in book form.

Mrs. Clarke has taken many unpalatable facts, rolled them in spiced sugar, and watched her audiences devour them with avidity. There have been those who have objected and undoubtedly there will be more of these "conscientious objectors" to the book, on the grounds that Mrs. Clarke has not had sufficient regard for the dignity of government, or that she has not taken women seriously enough, or that she has made unwarranted jibes at the male sex. This is a controversial aspect which the author seeks rather than avoids, and she fends off much of the objection by her gay and sparkling choice of words and still more of it by her own contributions of public service.

Feminine Advice Needed

It is feminine advice which Uncle Sam needs in his bachelor establishment on Capitol Hill, declares Mrs. Clarke, but she argues that the women who are to assist should be handpicked by women, not elected through political chance or party expediency. Spendthrifting along the Potomac in the matter of congressional stationery bills for valentines and pink party pencils, the franking of tons of free mail, the purchase during the war of one branding iron for each three horses and mules owned by the Government, at a time when women were saving slices of bread, peach pits and small bits of tinfoil, could be stopped if the men wasters called in the women savers, in Mrs. Clarke's opinion. But, she points out, the women will be of little help so long as they are economic illiterates, giving bridge parties for the Near East or pinning on tags for Russian relief, without finding out what they could do to prevent national crises.

Women do not dream of a Congress in petticoats, she says, but, after quoting a few sentences of congressional speeches made at an estimated cost of 50 cents a word, she declares that women, fond as they are of speech, would willingly remain silent, if the word rate were 50 cents—and they had to pay it. She takes a little fling at some of the congressional committees which appear to be very silent through the years as far as meetings and action are concerned, but which draw clerk hire from the public funds.

Men have done the preaching and women the listening down the ages, she says, and she appeals to know if the time has not come to reverse the process, preaching being a womanly occupation, in his opinion, and the making of pastoral calls well within the emotional and social capacities ordinarily attributed to women.

Wants Women's News Service

She urges women to invade the newspaper as well as the preaching field, in an appeal for a women's news service, a project to which she has given several years. Women make news deserving of "boxes on the front pages," in her estimation, and they could crowd out some of the undesirable features of the average newspapers if they would take the trouble to get their news to the papers and show by their appreciation that it is that type of reading matter which they prefer to stories of crime or columns of "advice to women."

But—and here she devotes several chapters to the shortcomings of the organized women of the United States. Women do not concentrate their energies, nor do they stand by one another, she says. They have too little faith in one another, and they are far too personal in their dealings. They must develop leadership among themselves, and that only can be done as individual women relinquish their little personal kingdoms. The high cost of conventions, at which women resolve and resolve and then go home, is deplored. Women have the power to make their dreams realities, she says, but they must use that power if their words are to be translated into deeds.

Women's Peace Work

Particularly must they act, she thinks, if the cradles of today are not to fill the trenches of tomorrow. Statesmen and diplomatists alone cannot bring about peace. It is the task of the plain man and the plain woman. Because of their restricted field of activity during the ages, the small way in which they have had to do things and their limited means, women have developed a sort of shoestring philosophy. Courageously they have tried to carry their political activities forward on this same limited basis, a limitation which must be abandoned if they are to do their part as citizens. If women had voted in sufficient numbers in 1920, politicians would not have dared to ignore them in 1924, she says. A female Moses is needed to lead the women, but back of the leader there must be a better-trained army of women, inspired by faith, purified by the laying down of self, and fired with zeal to serve their nation and the world.

England's Rule by Custom

The Government of England, by David Duncan Wallace. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.

IT IS no easy matter for the American whose Government is based on a document brief enough for the schoolboy to learn by heart, to digest the uncodified mass of customs, enactments, and legal decisions that go to form the so-called British Constitution. Yet from out of this ill-assorted, unrelated jumble, the framers of the United States Constitution raised their clean-cut instrument, and if the American wishes fully to understand the original ideas underlying his own Constitution, the motives of its founders, and the reasons for a rigidity of form that has brought the document recently to the forefront of political conflict, he must grapple with its confusing parent.

In Professor Wallace's handbook, the student will find a clear and concise analysis of the government of Britain, divested of all confusing detail, and conveniently laid out in short paragraphs under black-type subheads that almost suggest the simplicity of a written constitution. The work is specially designed for the American student, the points of analogy with the United States Constitution being clearly indicated. Thus the author inquires thoroughly into such matters as the responsibility of British cabinet ministers to Parliament, a provision which, many think, if adopted in the United States, would eliminate the deadlock between Congress and the Executive that so frequently delay important legislation, to the obvious detriment of the country.

How flexible and changing the British Constitution may be is illustrated in the fact that within the eight years that have elapsed since the first edition of this work appeared the author notes such far-reaching changes as a new Constitution for Ireland, a greatly modified Constitution for India, and the extension of suffrage to women. In so flexible a form of government, there are, as Professor Wallace points out, certain dangers, particularly as the steadying influence of the hereditary governing class gives place more and more to a purer form of democracy. On the other hand, the advantages it offers in the way of adaptability to needs as they arise are such as the written form of constitution can scarcely emulate.

This handbook, despite its analytical appearance, makes good reading, for Professor Wallace has the rare gift of making a ponderous subject appear light and attractive, and at times even humorous.

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KING EDWARD IN HIS EIGHTEENTH YEAR

Edward VII's Early Years

King Edward VII. A biography by Sir Sidney Lee. Vol I. London: Macmillan & Co. £1 11s. 6d. net. New York: The Macmillan Company. $8.

THIS first volume of Sir Sidney Lee's biography describes the life of King Edward as Prince of Wales.

The author tries hard to keep his hero in the limelight, but he has not entirely succeeded. In the early chapters Queen Victoria keeps well in front of the Prince, and in the concluding section we have an account of the antipathy between Kaiser Wilhelm and his Uncle "Bertie," which the biographer apparently regards as of special historical importance.

We are perhaps too near the World War to estimate justly normal relations with Germany and France. The aftermath of the conflict is breathed through every page of this book, and might give an unfair view of Queen Victoria's judgment. Let it be remembered that Prince Albert Edward was a scion of the House of Hanover, and that Queen Victoria understood that ever since the reign of King Henry VIII the policy of England had been mainly Germanophil and Protestant. A steady friendship between England and Germany was cemented on the field of Waterloo, and lasted until Kaiser Wilhelm dropped his old pilot, Bismarck. A German legion was attached to the British army; Hanoverians had special rights in England because their kings had ruled both countries, and the Parliament at Westminster passed special acts to encourage Germans to settle in British Dominions. Queen Victoria's choice of a German husband of high character and noble bearing was, therefore, natural and reasonable, and proved of value to the world.

Victoria had been well trained to be a queen, and in particular she learned to obey: she understood that her son was also her subject, and that she was expected to govern her own household well. She had studied her part conscientiously, and as our author tells us, "personally trained the Prince and his brothers and sisters in strict habits of obedience and in simple religious worship—she firmly set her face against spoiling them by over-indulgence," and they, every one, did her training credit, in spite of great temptations and difficulties.

The idea that Queen Victoria should have doffed her crown in favor of her son may have been popular with elderly statesmen who found the Queen more than a match for their arts, but the people of England rightly trusted her, and this book proves over and over again that her own judgment was excellent and superior to that of her heir.

The author ends on a high level, and one cannot disagree with his final remarks regarding the Prince's qualifications for kingship in the British Constitutional system: His knowledge of men, his memory for faces, his earnest desire to serve his country, and his genial yet dignified bearing.

Perhaps Edward VII cared little for the set on whom the Queen so much relied in matters of church and state. But in the main King Edward knew that his mother was a true model, and when the crown fell to him he found it wiser to follow her steps.

A Life of Hardy

The Life of Thomas Hardy, by Ernest Brennecke Jr. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc. $5.

FOR years, now, admirers of Thomas Hardy have watched the committee that sits in Sweden and gives out annually the richest plum in the literary world—the Nobel Prize. For years they have been disappointed, and have had to see the award go to writers whom they considered much inferior. That a France or a Hamsun should be thus recognized they can understand; these men, at least, are of manly stature. But a Von Heidenstamm . . . and similar company? Not that Hardy needs the recognition, or that the world will forget him merely because the Nobel judges pass him by. Yet there is a fitness of things which somehow seems violated by the prolonged oversight. If such things matter at all, it may appear in the end that the judges will be judged by Hardy, rather than he by them.

As a poet he began; as a poet he seems determined to end his career. And it would be hard to convince many that he has not been a poet all along, even in his fiction. His poetry, to be sure, has for all its uncouthness struggled out of the limitations of narrow form. It becomes an all-informing essence, as alive in "The Return of the Native," let us say, as in his so characteristic verses, or in his "Dynasts." Hardy in name, in fame, in deed, he looks over the field of several generations, great-grandfather to his own first lispings.

Work of an Admirer

One admires Hardy as one admires a personal friend—despite all demonstrable faults, despite the lesser things that cannot obscure, that even set off, the greater. His friend Kipling was long ago singled out for the moneyed renown of the Nobel Prize; it is a question, however, whether Hardy's glory will not far outshine that of Kipling in the annals of English literature.

To his new study of the writer, Mr. Brennecke brings the fruits of some ten years of research and personal contact. Brennecke is also the author of "The Universe of Thomas Hardy" as well as the collector of Hardy's fugitive essays and letters which have been issued under the caption, "Life and Art." Yet his book is very succinct; it covers the span of Hardy's 85 years without heaping up details that might easily have been accumulated; plainly the work of an ardent admirer, it does not entirely abdicate the critical faculties.

Not Overbiased

Yet Brennecke does not seem overly biased, nor overly personal. (Perhaps because the reviewer shares his admiration for the rugged, tonic qualities of Hardy's poetry, and for the general aspects of Hardy's world view?) He is at pains to describe the soil upon which Hardy was born; the ancestry that flows in his veins; the home influences that helped to shape, by either opposition or encouragement, the groping author. By this time, of course, it is common knowledge that Hardy at first meant to be an architect; evidences of his early training are strewn through his pages, as are also evidences of his fondness for painting and for music. Almost as well known is the fact that his earliest novel, which he has preferred never to print, was rejected by George Meredith, who also had some excellent advice to offer when his second novel—first in the printed series—came out.

Somewhat too easily, however, Hardy has been catalogued in the literary card-box as a pessimist with a genius for dramatizing and imparting character to the soil. As a matter of fact, Hardy is full of a certain fruitful pity. And, as Mr. Brennecke is at some pains to emphasize, Hardy the man is by no means the cold, austere personality of his fiction and poetry. It is true that he resents the visits of mere curiosity, and that on occasion he has greeted would-be interviewers with more courtesy than cordiality; it is likewise true that at 85 one has earned a right to a few idiosyncracies and a little privacy.

Is Hardy's work done? It is really too early to say. It was being said as early as 1895; again in 1908, in 1914, in 1922. When, recently, he was visited by the Prince of Wales, the occasion was properly made a holiday.

Mr. Brennecke's book is illustrated with several portraits of Hardy, with the family coat-of-arms, the family tree, and a number of attractive aquatints by John Everett.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Lazarus, by Henri Béraud. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Monster, by Harrington Hext. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Publicity, by Ivy L. Lee. New York: Industries Publishing Company.

The Pilgrimage of Henry James, by Van Wyck Brooks. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The Greeks in Spain, by Rhys Carpenter. New York: Longmans, Green Company.

Jefferson and Monticello, by Paul Wilstach. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

Tales You Won't Believe, by Gene Stratton-Porter. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

The Women of the Cæsars, by Guglielmo Ferrero. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

A Legacy to Wage-Earning Women, by Lucile Eaves and Associates. Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, prepared by Charles H. Wickens. Melbourne: H. J. Green, Government Printer.

The Nineteenth of April, 1775, by Harold Murdock. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

A Young Man's Fancy, by John T. McIntyre. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The Mysteries of Ann, by Alice Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales, by Jonathan Nield. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Seth Low, by Benjamin R. C. Low. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Brief History of Civilization, by John S. Hoyland. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $1.50.

The Treasure, by Selma Lagerlöf. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Dramatic Illustrations of Passages from the Second Part of "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan, arranged by Mrs. George Macdonald. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 70 cents.

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THE HOME FORUM

Place for a Poet of Athletics!

A POET in search of an untilled field might well consider outdoor sports and pastimes as subjects. It is a curious fact that not since the age of Pericles have heroic games and athletic spectacles had their laureate, and that one may look in vain through contemporary poetry for any worthy celebration of foot races, team games, and the nobler sports of track and field.

At first thought these may not seem susceptible of poetic treatment, but perhaps that is only because we are not accustomed to perceive the poetry latent in them. The Greeks, from Homer to Pindar, perceived it and some of their best lyric poetry was inspired by such contests as foot racing and wrestling. The fact is—though it is too commonly forgotten—that poetry is not in the theme, but in the poet, and that he must be a very feeble poet who cannot find inspiration in so complex and stirring an event as an athletic competition. Mrs. Wilkinson tells a little story of a young man who wished to write a great poem but could not think of a subject, and who introduced himself to Mr. Edwin Markham and explained his difficulty. The poet put his hand in his pocket and took out a rusty nail. "Write on that," said he; "it's as good a subject as another." The parable has many applications, but it particularly points to the truth that it is not the poet's business so much to search for poetic subjects as to find the poetry that inheres in any subject.

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Of course, one cannot expect a poet who cares nothing for sport to write about it. For him to do so would be to court inevitable failure. It seems strange, nevertheless, that in an age addicted to outdoor sports and games as ours is, we should have no one capable of discovering their intrinsic values and willing to dedicate his powers to their ennoblement. For the great service that the poet could render to our sport-loving public is just this: to discover and give voice to the finer issues of sport,—its spirit of justice, its sense of fair play; the clean living of the individual athlete, and the self-abnegation of the member of a team.

I do not think that the idea is fanciful, though it may be novel, that there is nothing which the modern Olympic Games need so much as a great poet. Year by year the games have increased in impressiveness, the number of contestants, and the roll of nations represented; and yet after each meeting there has been evident a widespread feeling of disappointment, almost amounting to chagrin. Something seems to be the matter. All sorts of reasons have been assigned, but the great reason seems to have been overlooked,—the spirit that actuates them. I do not mean the spirit of the individual athletes, which has as a rule been admirable, or the patriotic desire of the various nations that their representatives should do well. I mean rather the underlying spirit of the whole, the fundamental reasons for the festival. Whatever noble significance international contests in general may have is certainly to be sought in the degree in which they promote international friendships, good will, and mutual understanding. These make for world peace, and what more exalted subject could a poet have than that?

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Whenever games and sports fail of their finest issues, the failure is commonly in the spectators, rather than in the contestants; for the code of honor in a fine game is as a rule so strict that even unjust men are afraid to violate it. In some games, such as cricket, polo, and tennis, the code of the spectators is almost as fine as that of the participants; but even here it is doubtful whether the greater implications and suggestions of the contest are generally perceived. These require for their perception the poetic imagination. They need an interpreter, some one who shall sing, not only the zest of hard and exciting play, but the beauty of precision, the beauty of disciplined action, the beauty of honesty, courage, and fair play. If, with these more abstract beauties, he could also convey in burning words the color and picturesqueness of the spectacle, the rhythm and speed of the action, and all the sights and sounds that we all feel vaguely but remember only as a confused though pleasurable blur of emotion, he would well deserve the crown of wild olive with which the Athenians crowned their victors or the laurel and ivy with which they crowned their poets.

It was something like this that the Greek lyric poets achieved. Among the twenty odes of Bacchylides recovered in Egypt in 1896, a dozen or more were written to celebrate victories at the athletic games, and of the odes of Pindar, there are forty-four epinician odes, or odes of victory, still extant. The victories they celebrated were those of athletes at the Olympian, the Pythian, the Isthmian, or the Nemean games, great Pan-Hellenic festivals to which the Greeks flocked from all over the ancient world. The greatest event was the foot-race, a two hundred-yard dash, the winner of which was held in such honor that he gave his name to the ensuing Olympiad, or four years. Even sober historians, like Thuycidides, date political events by the Olympiad in which So-and-so won the foot race.

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Of course, it would be an affectation for a modern nation to make so much of a race or of its victor, the more so since the primary spirit of these festivals was religious, and the victory had a symbolic significance that is now lost. But the Greek lyric poets, though professionally they were expected to celebrate a particular victory and victor, aimed to do much more than that. Professor Capps, in his "From Homer to Theocritus," makes this point very clear. In the odes of Pindar, he says, the particular and concrete event is generally used only as an introduction, the central part of the composition dealing with general and exalted ideas suggested by the occasion, the history of the festival, and the glory of well-doing, and with "interesting bits of moralizing" on the problems of existence.

The Greeks looked upon Pindar as their greatest lyric poet, and yet the occasion of his singing was an athletic contest. He was by genius endowed with the ability of finding in such events the noble suggestions they contained and by the power of his poetry he kept the festivals on a plane of nobility. It was a great achievement.

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Perhaps never in the history of the world have so many men and women been interested in outdoor sports, whether as participants or as spectators, as at present. Certainly, never have contests of skill, strength and speed aroused more enthusiasm. The poet who should seek to express nobly the spirit of individual sports and of sport in general would have an enormous audience. And he would also have a great subject; for whatever we may think of it, whether with approval or disapproval, we can hardly deny that the present addiction to games is one of the most significant phenomena of our time. If our poet did no more than arouse an admiration for right habits and clean living, honesty, fair play and the zest of activity, he would be conferring a great blessing. R. M. G.

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Miss Priscilla's Storeroom

I found her in her storeroom, a long, low room with a casement window through which the winter sun was throwing shafts of light across the smooth grey flagged floor. Delighted with the violets I took to her, Miss Priscilla bade me take a seat while she finished looking over her stores, a weekly custom which, she explained, she had never missed since when a young girl she had done it with mamma. As I sat chatting to Miss Priscilla of all the village happenings it struck me what a delightful place a storeroom can be when filled with the produce of an Old World garden.

From the oak beams hung—like gay balloons—pumpkins and marrows of green and gold encased in nets of Miss Priscilla's own making during the long winter evenings. Bunches of dried herbs,—in muslin bags,—giving out a pungent fragrance, hung from the shelves where carefully laid on straw, were rows of apples and winter pears with their names ticketed above: Blenheims, Golden Pippins, Brown Russets and so on, culled from the orchard in which "Greenways" stands. On the broad shelves at the other end of the room were arranged glass jars of golden honey, pickled walnuts, mushroom ketchup and a variety of chutneys; marrow and orange marmalades; strawberry, raspberry, greengage, loganberry and plum jams; each bearing a neat label in Miss Priscilla's pointed Victorian writing. On another shelf stood various delicacies most of which she reserves specially for her tea parties; damson cheese, quince, medlar, blackberry and crab apple jellies, all made, she informed me, from Great-grandmother Parkin's recipes.

Solitaire

What credit to the sheltered one—
Standing tree to trees—
And fortified serenely in
Opinion of the breeze?

What credit to him, lonely, who—
Standing solitaire—
Is buried in self-containment, and
For breezes may not care?

But great is he who stands alone—
Subordinated not—
In glorious living leafage, when
The breeze be cold, or hot!

—Julia Walcott Cockcroft, in "L'Alouette."

Cuban Moonrise

The gilt-green twilight fades into the dark,
Throbbing to silence like a plaintive lyre,
A star gleams, single, like a transient spark
Struck from the anvil of the sunset fire.

Hilted in polished ebony and jade,
The crescent moon's sharp scimitar of light
Unsheaths a silver slender curving blade
From the black silken scabbard of the night.

—Faith Baldwin, in "Sign Posts."

The Pool

"What has fallen into my heart?"
Said the pool.
(It was the sky.)
"Blue, it is, and very cool,
Blue and brave and beautiful;
And never a ripple wavering from it
Makes me sigh."

"What has fallen into my heart?"
Came again.
(It was the stars.)
"Purple followed the blue, and then
Softly—though I knew not when—
Twinklings of gold, dropping silently
Through night's bars."

—Cale Young Rice, in "Bitter Brew and Other Poems."

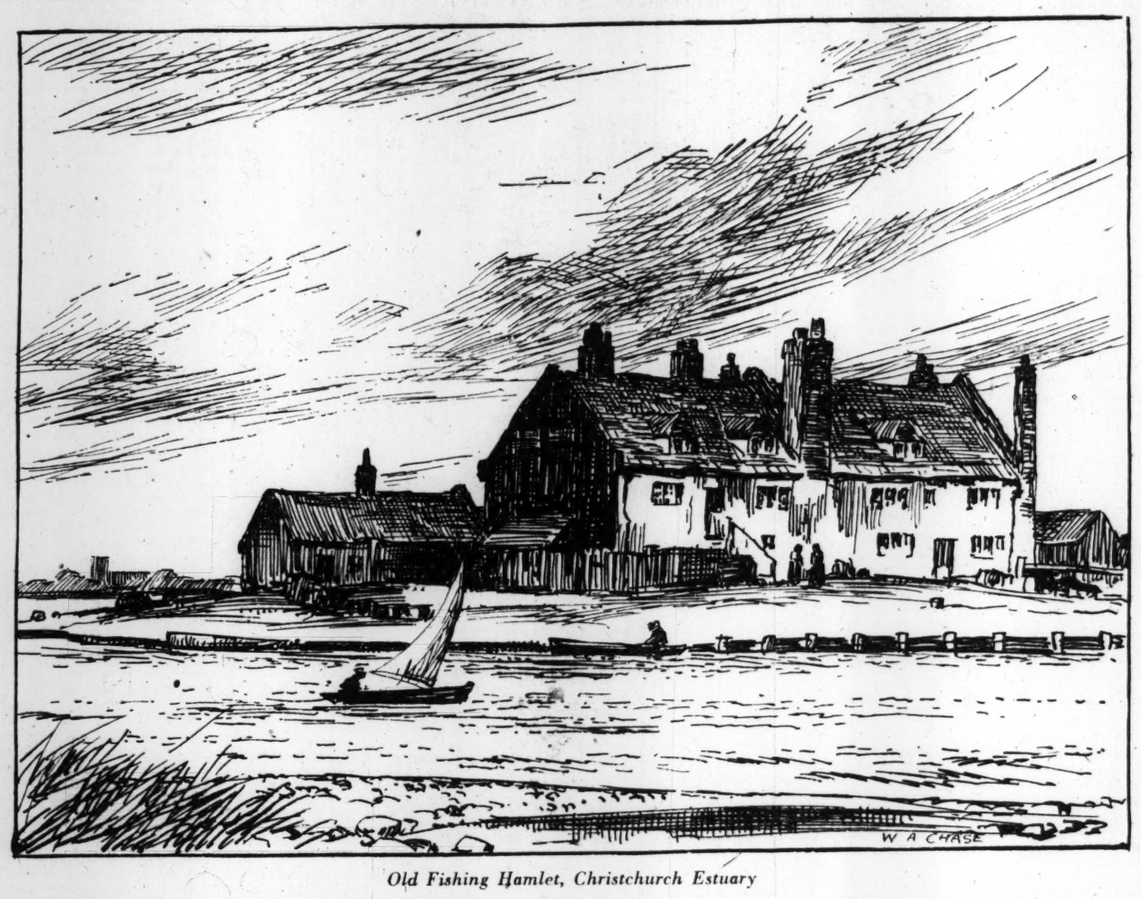
Larks

All day in exquisite air
The song clomb an invisible stair,
Flight on flight, story on story,
Into the dazzling glory.

There was no bird, only a singing,
Up in the glory, climbing and ringing,
Like a small golden cloud at even,
Trembling 'twixt earth and heaven.

I saw no staircase winding, winding,
Up in the dazzle, sapphire and blinding,
Yet round by round, in exquisite air,
The song went up the stair.

—Katharine Tynan, in "The Flower of Peace."



Old Fishing Hamlet, Christchurch Estuary

The Story of the Figurehead

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the figurehead was in temporary eclipse. Ships of that period had usually a bow platform—the original "forecastle" whose name is still retained, while that of the stern-castle has entirely disappeared—which projected right over the stem of the ship, and was generally, as models and pictures show, hung round with shields bearing heraldic devices. In the fifteenth century the forecastle gradually became less of a superimposed edifice and more a part of the vessel herself, and the heraldic adornments too began to be transferred to the beak of the ship; thus, in a model of a Venetian galleass of the period the Lion of St. Mark is shown as a figurehead.

All through the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ships showed a steady tendency to become more ornate—a tendency which, however, was more evident as regarded the stern than the bow, the apple-cheeked shape of the latter and the large square spritsail rigged under the bowsprit no doubt militating against much adornment there.

It is not until the Tudor times that we find the figurehead as we know it beginning to take shape. Many of the models of ships of the period show a conventional lion finishing off the swelling curve of the stem, such as may be seen in all the existing reconstructions of the "Harry Grâce à Dieu" at Greenwich and elsewhere. It should of course be borne in mind that all the models of that famous ship are to a certain extent pure guesswork. . . .

By the middle of the seventeenth century stern and quarter had become one mass of elaborate carving—Tritons, Nereids, dolphins, seahorses, Caryatids, Atlantids. . . . The art of the ship-carver had reached its greatest elaboration with Grinling Gibbons working at the Deptford Navy Yard. Decoration ran riot, and the bows of the unhandy, wallowing monsters of that period were encrusted with devices which—however beautiful as specimens of craftsmanship—were far more suited for the adornment of a mantelpiece or a four-post bed than a vessel going into action or labouring in a seaway. "One great heaving play of dolphins and a Neptune or so reining in webby-footed sea-horses, and Arion with his harp high atop of them," says Hal o' the Draft in Mr. Kipling's story "The Wrong Thing," describing the scroll-work he designed for King Henry the Seventh's ship—and the description is one which might with equal, perhaps with greater, aptness be applied to the ships of the later Stuart period. . . .

During the eighteenth century all this elaborate "gingerbread work" began to be gradually dispensed with. The conventional lion figurehead, too, dropped out of use, and in its place came in a great variety of subjects, Roman and Greek warriors, periwigged admirals, turbaned potentates, all executed in that somewhat pompous manner characteristic of the period. . . . The pervading classicism of the times was reflected in the naming of ships as in literature and art, and consequently in their figureheads: so that "Orions" and "Hectors," "Neptunes" and "Ajaxes" supplanted the old English fleet names, "Prince Royal," "Sovereign of the Seas," "Lion," and "Tiger." A characteristic specimen is to be seen in the "Orion" figurehead outside the Royal United Service Institution Museum in Whitehall.

It was during the nineteenth century that the art of the ship-carver reached its highest level . . . until it attained its perfection in those lovely figures that terminated the glorious sweeping lines of the swift clipper hulls. There was little else in the way of decoration on those austerely beautiful fabrics. Their builders knew better than to plaster them with ornamental barnacles. The eye followed the unerring sweep of their gracious lines to rest satisfied on the figure of knight or warrior, prince or chieftain or queen—the unsigned masterpiece of some nameless craftsman's skill.

And what a gallery was there! There were allegorical figures of all sorts, like the "Lightning's" maiden grasping her golden thunderbolt. There was Friar Tuck in russet robe and Robin Hood in Lincoln green. There were Jack Tars and John Chinamen. There were mandarins and rajahs and Red Indian chiefs with their feathers and war-paint. There were Arthurian knights and ladies—"Sir Lancelot" and "Guinevere." There were sprites and fairies—"Oberon," "Titania," "Ariel," "Undine." There were characters from Shakespeare—"Othello" and "Desdemona." There were characters from Scott—"Ivanhoe," "Cedric the Saxon," "Young Lochinvar," "Madge Wildfire," "Lord of the Isles," "Lady of the Lake." There were Maids of Judah and Maids of Athens. There were sailors, soldiers, generals, admirals, statesmen. There were heroes of antiquity, like Leonidas the Spartan, and heroes of modernity, like Kosciusko. There was "Tam o' Shanter" and the braw "Nannie." There were busts of Queen Victoria (where in those days was there not a bust of Queen Victoria?), of Jenny Lind, of Florence Nightingale. There were portraits of somebodies and nobodies in side whiskers and stick-up collars. . . .

What has become of them all, the grotesque and the beautiful, the quaint and the bizarre? Gone, gone—flickered away in salty flames on seaboard hearthstones, driftwood and wreckage on the Seven Seas. A scattered remnant, battered, weather-worn, noseless, linger in the gardens of coastguardsmen or outside fishermen's inns. A whole company bears witness under the Tresco palms to the efficacy of the natural defences of Scilly. But for the most part they are vanished and vanishing. Would it not be possible, one wonders, to preserve the few surviving examples of so ancient and lost a handicraft—if, indeed, one may not venture to call it an art?—C. Fox Smith, "In Ship Alley."

Flame Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was little I would look from
the window at winter twilight,
Glancing through gloom of the garden to see flame flowers reflected
From the hearth's bright garden within. This nearly had I forgotten
Till now, when I glanced this morn from the window, in that glance glimpsing
Flowers of flame. From the fireshine?
Nay, for this was the flaunting flicker
Of daffodils, where late was quenched the glow of the crocus candles.

Douglas Hurn.

COMING from Christchurch by road through Mudeford to the seacoast one's attention rests on a very picturesque group of cottages standing isolated on a narrow spit of land. Under all conditions of light this group dominates the scene, and from its peculiar position of detachment seems to concentrate in one spot much that is characteristic of the fisherfolk's life. For they have always been inhabited by the hardy race who gain their living from the sea.

Standing by these dwellings with the famous salmon run but a few feet away, one looks seaward across the low sandhills and if the day is fine the Isle of Wight can be seen, lying like a fair stone, white, and palely pink, set in a blue and emerald sea. Turning landward the eye instinctively seeks for Christchurch Priory as a landmark, for such it is, whether seen across a waste of water when the tide is full, or across narrow creeks and marshes, pale purple with sea heather. This spot has a great fascination for artists and others on account of these watery, marshy spaces and the glorious sky effects to be seen here.

American Human Beings (1850)

And now let me speak of the American people. The traveler who finds in the United States a great uniformity and resemblance among the people there has looked merely on the exterior. There is really a great, a too great uniformity in speech, manners, and dress (for a little costume, delicately expressive of individuality, belongs to a fully developed character); one travels from one end of the Union to the other, and hears the same questions about Jenny Lind; the same phraseology at the commencement of conversation; the same "Last Thoughts of Weber" on the piano. After this, however, an attentive observer soon remarks that there is no lack of character and individuality; and I have nowhere felt, as here, the distance between one human being and another, nor have seen anywhere so great a difference between man and man, wholly irrespective of caste, rank, uniform, outward circumstances. . . .

I have frequently in the New World, and that in many different classes of society, heard it remarked of people that they belonged to "the best men" or "the best women," and it has struck me how well people in general seem to understand the phrase, and how much they are agreed upon it. I have found also that these best men and women are commonly distinguished by intelligence, kindness, and active human love; and I do not believe that so much is done in any country by private individuals for the public as in this, in particular in the free states. The feeling for the public weal, for the improvement of the country and the people at large, for the elevation of humanity, can scarcely be more living and active anywhere than it is here. . . .

The right of the people of North America to be considered as one people and as a peculiar people among the nations of the earth is founded upon the character of its first emigrant colonies. . . . They were in part heroes of the faith, as Puritans, Huguenots, and Herrnhuters, in part warmhearted souls, such as Fox, Penn, Oglethorpe, who had found their places in the Old World too circumscribed for them, and who passed over to the New World, there to establish their fraternal associations and to create a more beautiful humanity. The first settlers of America belonged to the strongest and best portions of the European population.

I will now tell you something about those best men and women of America with whom I have become acquainted during my pilgrimage through the land; about those men so simple, so gentle, but yet so strong without any pretension, so manly in their activity as citizens, husbands, fathers, friends; of those women so kind, so motherly, so gentle in manner, . . . of those homes, those happy, beautiful homes, in which I have been a happy guest for days, and weeks, and months; for my life in America has been, and is, a journey of familiar visits to homes which have opened themselves to me in every state throughout America, and where I have lived, not as a stranger, but as a sister with brothers and sisters, conversing openly with them on all subjects, as people may converse in heaven. I there met with more than I have words to tell, of true Christian life, of the love of truth, of kindness, of minds earnest for and receptive of everything which is great and good in humanity; while my acquaintance with some beautiful, peculiar characters will serve as a guide to my soul forever. Nor have I anywhere met with more hospitality, or with a more abounding cordiality. And if I were to seek for one expression which would portray the peculiar character of the people of the New World, I could not find any other than that of beautiful human beings. —From "The Letters of Frederika Bremer," edited by Adolph B. Benson.

Donne's Contradictory Genius

None of the greatest of our prose-writers—not Browne nor Bacon, nor Taylor, nor Lamb, nor De Quincey—has ever surpassed Donne at his best moments. He is at the opposite pole from Andrea del Sarto, the "faultless painter," or Tennyson's Maud—"Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null." He is compact of contradictions. . . . It is this that gives him in part his perennial attraction. All men can see in him some aspect of their own nature, and can sympathize with one or another of his moods. . . .

The latter years of Wordsworth, peaceful and honourable as they were, seem to many to belong to a different being from the ardent revolutionary of the seventeen-nineties. But the divine fire burned as intensely, and more purely, in Donne's "Holy Sonnets" as in the "Songs and Sonnets" of his youth. He went on struggling, aspiring, craving for a vision of Truth and Beauty and Goodness which should satisfy his desire and re-make him in its own image. The ascent was not uninterrupted; there were falls and mistakes on the way. . . .

Of all the great Elizabethan and Jacobean writers, Donne is the one of whose life, tastes, and habits we know the most. His outward appearance at different stages . . . is familiar to us, since we have portraits of him at eighteen, at forty-two, in his later years. . . . Much of his correspondence has been preserved, and his life-history was narrated by one of his personal friends, who was also the most exquisite of seventeenth-century biographers. His published works fill six large volumes of several hundred pages each, and though we have lost certain of his writings . . . there is no reason to think that these would have added materially to our knowledge of the man himself. If mystery still clings to the figure of Donne, this is due not to any lack of information about him but to the presence of the indefinable quality of genius in his work. Talent is comparatively easy to analyse and assess, but in the last resort genius always eludes the industrious commentator or biographer. And with all his lack of artistry, with all his flaws and incompleteness, Donne has that touch of greatness which lifts him far above such painstaking contemporaries as Samuel Daniel or George Wither, above his faithful disciple, George Herbert, and which places him for us beside Ben Jonson or Bacon as one of the chief forces in seventeenth-century literature. . . .

Few great writers have shown so little insight into the secrets of a woman's heart, and yet few have been more dependent on the friendship and sympathy of women. The supreme influences in Donne's life are those of women—his mother, his early loves, his wife, his patronesses and friends. . . . Donne's contempt for women's understanding did not prevent him from becoming a member of the literary coteries which gathered round such ladies as the Countess of Bedford or the Countess of Huntingdon, and he addressed to them the most elaborate of his verse epistles, full of learned allusions and delicate compliments. He had a long and sacred friendship with Magdalen Herbert, the "autumnal beauty" of whose face he praised in one of the best known of his later poems, and whose virtues he celebrated in the sermon which he preached . . . in 1627.—Evelyn M. Simpson, in "A Study of the Prose Works of John Donne."

Winter's Last Stand

In the northern states of the American mid-west, the winter seems to give up reluctantly. The days drag out with cold winds and snow flurries clear into April. But when the spring does come, it is upon us almost before we know it, with singing birds, pussy willows and fluffy clouds.

Occasionally at such times winter breaks up in a blaze of glory, and leaves with the pomp of royal magnificence. On the night before the breaking-up it rains. Before morning the rain turns to sleet, and the water dripping everywhere turns to ice. The storm spins coats of silver, and armors of glass for the trees, and when the sun rises, everything is resplendent in glittering mail.

You go outside to view the scene. The grove is between you and the sun. The groups of spectral limbs and branches reveal a million crystal conflagrations. When the sun is just at the right angle, jewel flashings of topaz, amethyst, emerald, ruby, sapphire, opal, and diamond gleam and glisten, glow and burn. What shootings of crimson and saffron; what astonishing glory-flashings of green and violet and blue!

Then, even before you turn to leave the grove there begins the crepitating slip of the sun-loosened ice to the ground. That is the last stand of winter. The day grows quickly warm and before night you see a meadow lark and hear across the warm fields his song of jubilation.

Good Resolutions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS epistle to the Romans, Paul voiced what might be considered a very general complaint of today when he said, "The good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do." Doubtless everyone at times cherishes the desire to do good. Even the most hardened criminal has his moments and days of repentance, when he wishes he could be like other men and enjoy the things which they enjoy. And the slave to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs is often heard expressing the wish that his bad habits might give way to good ones.

But the desire to improve thought and action is by no means limited to the class which the world calls morally bad. In fact, the higher one ascends the scale of morality the more clearly he sees his faults, and the more earnestly does he desire to improve his service to God and to men. So universal is the desire to become more obedient to the laws of God that it is a general custom to make good resolutions in order to forsake the wrong and to do that which is right.

Many who make good resolutions, however, seem to find it difficult to keep them. Is there not a veritable army of men and women today who are literally repeating Paul's above-quoted disheartening words? But there is hope for all who are earnestly desirous of doing good. Paul's further remarks prove this. As a result of growth in the understanding of God, the apostle was able to say later, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

What is this "law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" which was revealed to Paul, and which not only enabled him to free himself and others from sin, but also enabled him to heal the sick and even raise the dead? On page 325 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says, "In Colossians (iii. 4) Paul writes: 'When Christ, who is our life, shall appear [be manifested], then shall ye also appear [be manifested] with him in glory.' When spiritual being is understood in all its perfection, continuity, and might, then shall man be found in God's image." And she adds, "The absolute meaning of the apostolic words is this: Then shall man be found, in His likeness, perfect as the Father, indestructible in Life, 'hid with Christ in God,'—with Truth in divine Love, where human sense hath not seen man."

If we accept the first chapter of Genesis in its entirety, we must accept the statement that "God created man in his own image." And certainly all can agree that since man is God's likeness, we should be as capable of keeping good resolutions as we are of making them. To know man as the image and likeness of God is to understand "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," that great law by which the Founder of Christianity was able to meet and master every problem which confronted him. Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 476 and 477 of the aforementioned book: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Thus the "correct view" of man is requisite, if mankind is to be freed from the sinful habits and painful ailments which have become such an integral part of it. The "correct view of man," as perfect, must precede the manifestation of goodness and health,—must be seen and held to in the face of all of the opposite testimony of the physical senses. Thorough study of "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" must be made by all who would apply it correctly and reap its manifold blessings.

Greater opportunity for such study is offered in this age than ever before. Not only have we both the New and the Old Testament, but in addition we have the Christian Science textbook, which reveals the Bible to us in its spiritual meaning. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life," said Paul; and there are hundreds of thousands of intelligent men and women today who can testify to the fact that the spiritual meaning of the Bible, as explained through Christian Science, is giving them life more harmonious than they ever before experienced,—life that daily is being freed from the sin and sorrows which afflict mankind.

Through the wholesome influence of this rediscovered religion of Christ Jesus, people of all nations, races, and former religious beliefs not only are finding it possible to put previously unkept resolutions for self-improvement into effect, but are daily discovering and joyfully overcoming other habits of thought and action, thus shortening the way to the realization of man's complete and lasting harmony.

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ACTIVITY IS CONFINED TO SPECIALTIES

Trading on Stock Exchange Is Quiet and Tone Is Irregular

Overnight news developments brought contrasting reactions in the New York stock market at today's opening, with prices failing to reveal a clearly defined trend.

Chicago & North Western rallied 2⅝ on official assurances that the dividend was not in danger, while Associated Dry Goods broke 2 points despite the promise of higher dividends under a recapitalization plan. Maxwell A moved up 1½ points to a new high at 96.

Approach of the Easter holidays and the narrow movements of pivotal industrials restricted operations in the early trading. Buying activities were confined mainly to specialties, such as Commercial Solvents "B," U. S. Realty and New York Dock, which moved up 1 to 3½ points.

The statement of E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation, that improvement was evident in the steel industry after a recent period of depression, gave a firmer tone to steel and other standard industrial issues, but gains were only moderate.

Baldwin, Du Pont and Atlantic Coast Line advanced a point each. Western rail shares were again the outstanding weak spots, with selling pressure concentrated against Omaha preferred, which broke 4 points to a new low at 78. Northern Pacific fell back a point.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling unchanged at $4.78¼.

Dull and Irregular

Bears resumed selling around the end of the first hour after operators for the rise had shown little disposition to follow prices upward on the strength of reassuring statements by Mr. Gary and other business and bank executives.

Baldwin, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, American Locomotive, American Can, Texas Gulf Sulphur and several other popular issues were hammered down 1 to 1½ points. Chicago North Western preferred dropped 3 points to a new 1925 low at 107.

Trading was dull on the decline, and pressure was lifted when the shorts discovered that they were dislodging little long stock. Meanwhile, independent strength was shown by Hudson & Manhattan, which was lifted to a new high at 30¼; General Electric which advanced 2¾ points, and General Baking, which soared 14 points. Rallying tendencies were in evidence around noon.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

The general market was not responsive in the afternoon to renewed bullish demonstrations in the motors, Willys Overland preferred climbing to 91, and Maxwell A to 98, both new record prices.

Bonds Reactionary

Reactionary price movements marked today's bond trading, which was enlivened by a sharp break in the Chicago traction issues. Defeat of the city's proposal to acquire the street railway and elevated lines caused heavy selling of the Chicago Railway 5s and the Connecting Railway 5s, depressing them 5⅜ and 11 points respectively, to new low levels for the year.

French obligations continued to reflect apprehension over the government's plan for a forced loan and an increase in note circulation. The Republic 7s and 7½s worked moderately lower, with Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean 6s, Bordeaux 6s and Marseilles 6s dropping about a point to new low prices.

Copper, rubber and independent steel bonds declined fractionally.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr. 8	Last Apr. 7
40	Alaska Gold.	5	5	5	..
5	Am Ag Ch...	15½	15½	15½	16⅛
10	Am Ag C pf.	41	41	41	..
220	Am Pneu pf.	18	17¾	17¾	12¾
100	Am Sugar...	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
221	Am T&T ...	133⅝	133⅜	133⅝	133⅝
85	Am Woolen.	37¼	37¼	37¼	38½
149	Am Wool pf.	80½	79¼	79¼	80⅝
145	Amoskeag ..	64	63	63	64
10	Arcadian ...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
320	Ariz Com...	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
55	Bos Con Gas.	106½	106¼	106¼	..
265	Bos El	78½	78	78½	77⅞
10	Bos El 1 pf.	111	111	111	110
35	Bos El 2 pf.	96	95¾	96	95¼
25	Bos & Alb...	157⅛	157	157	..
50	B&M	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
50	B&M pf A...	21½	21½	21½	22½
5	B&M pf B...	33	33	33	35
60	B&M pf C...	31	29	29	31½
10	Cal & Ariz..	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
365	Cal & Hecla.	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
40	City Serv...	184	184	184	..
10	Conn & Pas.	77	77	77	..
110	Cop Range..	23¼	23	23¼	23
100	City Serv pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
25	Dom Stores.	34	34	34	..
45	East SS.....	43	43	43	42
170	E Mass Ry.	37½	36	37½	37½
109	Edison Elec.	200¼	200¼	200¼	200
100	Elder Mfg...	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15	Franklin	.70	.70	.70	.70
10	Galv H pf..	34	34	34	..
117	Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11	11¼	..
1055	Gillette	65	63¾	64⅞	63¾
80	Hancock ...	.75	.75	.75	..
75	Int Button .	5	5	5	..
60	Island Ck..	128½	128	128½	128¼
48	Island C pf	96	95¾	96	..
50	Isle Royale.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¼
8	Lake Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
275	Libby McN.	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
10	Me Cent ...	28½	28½	28½	28
100	Mason Val.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	Mass Consol	.50	.50	.50	.50
75	Mass Gas ..	71½	71¼	71¼	71¾
8	Mass Gas pf	66	66	66	66
5	May Old Col	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
30	Mergenthal .	180	180	180	..
10	Miss Riv Pw	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
45	Mohawk ...	28	28	28	28
100	Nat Leather	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
400	NE Oil ...	.75	.60	.75	..
117	NE Tel	105	104	104	104½
100	NY NH&H.	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
5	Nipissing ..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
20	No Butte ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
630	Olympia T..	22	21¼	22	21½
13	Ojibway	.50	.50	.50	.50
5	Old Colony.	102½	102½	102½	101½
70	Old Domin.	19	19	19	18¾
225	Pac Mills...	60	59½	60	59½
50	Pocahontas .	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
7	Punta Sugar	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
25	Quincy Min	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24
55	Reece But .	17	17	17	..
5	Reece Fold .	2½	2½	2½	..
95	St Mary Ld.	37	36½	36½	36½
20	Shannon ...	.60	.60	.60	.65
25	Sup & Bos..	1	1	1	..
105	Swift Inter.	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	29⅛
105	Swift & Co	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	109⅞
1090	US &FS pp.	31¼	29½	31¼	29
5	Uni Fruit ..	214	214	214	..
370	Uni Shoe ..	42	41⅜	41⅜	41⅞
300	Uni Shoe pf	27	27	27	27
58	US Smelt pf	45	45	45	..
10626	Utah Apex .	7⅛	5⅞	7	6
600	Utah Metals	.70	.66	.70	.65
140	Ventura	24⅛	24	24	23⅝
40	Waldorf	17	17	17	16⅞
50	Walthm	16	16	16	16
50	Walthm pf..	27	27	27	..
1380	War Bros ...	44½	43¼	44½	43⅜
235	Westinghse..	68½	67⅞	67⅞	69½
50	Wickwire..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
70	Winona	.16	.16	.16	.16
	BONDS				
10000	Atl Gulf 5s .	65½	65½	65½	..
4000	Chi Jct 4s...	85⅝	85½	85½	..
2500	E Mass 5s..	76⅝	76½	76¼	76
1000	E Mass 6s..	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
1000	E Ms 6s '26	100	100	100	..
200	E Ms 6s '29.	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
2000	Mass G 4½s	95½	95½	95½	..
600	Miss Riv 5s..	98	98	98	98
2000	NE Tel 5s .	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1000	Swift 5s	98	98	98	..
2000	War Br 7½s	145	145	145	..
300	Wst T&T 5s	100	100	100	100

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr. 8	Last Apr. 7
100	Air Reduc..	100½	100½	100½	100
100	Ajax Rub...	12½	12½	12½	12½
700	Allied Ch...	85⅞	85¼	85¼	85½
100	Allis-Chal...	79	79	79	79¼
100	Am Ag Ch..	16	16	16	15⅝
200	Am Ag C pf	41⅜	41	41	41⅜
100	Am Beet S..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
9100	Am Can....	165⅞	164⅛	165⅛	165½
200	Am Can pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	118¼
100	Am Car....	210	201	201	200¾
100	Am Chain A	23	23	23	..
100	Am Chicl ct	53	53	53	..
100	Am Hide...	9½	9½	9½	9¼
300	Am Hide pf	66	65⅞	66	65
200	Am Ice......	90½	90½	90½	..
200	Am In tCorp	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
700	Am La Fr..	12½	12½	12½	12¾
100	Am La F pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
300	Am Line pf.	64⅜	64	64	64¼
1600	Am Loco....	125	124	124¾	125
100	Am Met pf..	113	113	113	..
400	Am S Razor	54	53½	54	54
1600	Am Smelt..	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	94
300	Am Steel....	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	48¼
1800	Am Sugar..	66	65¼	65½	65¼
200	Am T&T ...	133⅝	133¼	133½	133⅝
1200	Am WWrks.	46	45⅜	45⅜	46¼
3600	Am Wool...	37¾	37¼	37⅜	37½
100	Am Wool pf	80	80	80	80¼
300	Am Zinc.....	7½	7½	7½	..
100	Archer Dan.	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
1700	Anaconda ..	38½	38¼	38⅜	38
2000	Asso DG....	192	189	190	191
100	Asso DG 1pf	98	98	98	..
1100	Asso Oil.....	34¼	34	34	34¼
700	Armour A...	20¾	20⅝	20¾	20¾
700	Atchison ...	120	119¾	120	119⅝
200	Atchison pf.	94½	94½	94½	95
700	Atl Coast L.	155¾	154⅝	155¾	153½
100	Atl Refin....	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
800	Austin N....	27	26	27	25
100	Auto Sale pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
11000	Baldwin	114¼	112½	112⅝	113⅜
100	Baldwin pf..	111	111	111	112⅞
1000	Balt & Ohio	75	75	75	74¾
100	Balt & O pf	64	64	64	..
3000	Barnsdall A.	24⅛	23½	23¾	23½
300	Beechnut ...	64½	64⅛	64½	63
2800	Beth Steel...	41	40¾	41	40¾
100	Beth Stl 8%.	110½	110½	110½	111
200	Booth Fish..	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅛
100	Brit Steel...	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
3200	Briggs Mfg.	38⅜	38	38⅜	38⅛
800	Br Man Tr..	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	38
4200	Br Un Gas.	84	82⅜	84	83¼
200	Brown Shoe.	71	71	71	71
300	Bruns Balk	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	39⅛
100	Burns Br A	95	95	95	95
100	Bush T ...	105	105	105	106
200	Butte Cop..	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅝
300	Butte & Sup	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15¾
100	Butteric ...	18	18	18	18
100	Cal Pack .	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13900	Ca Pet ...	31¼	30¼	30⅜	30⅜
1600	Ca Pet pf..	116⅛	115½	115½	115⅛
300	Callahan ...	3	3	3	3
200	Cal & Hecla	14	13⅞	14	14
900	Can Pac ..	143¼	142½	143¼	142
600	Cen ea pf..	54½	54	54	54¼
100	Century Rib	40	40	40	40⅛
2300	Cerro de P.	45⅝	45	45⅛	45
400	Cer-Teed ..	43¼	43	43¼	42¾
3600	Chandler M.	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	36½
300	Ches & Ohio	92	91¼	91¼	..
300	Chi&Alton .	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
200	Chi Gt West	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
100	Chi Gt W pf	22	22	22	22
1600	ChiM&SP ..	5⅛	5	5	5¼
1100	ChiM&SP pf	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
12900	Chi&NW ...	52⅜	51⅛	51¾	50⅛
100	Chi&NW pf..	107	107	107	110
200	Chi Pneu ..	84¼	84¼	84¼	82¾
1800	Chi RI	42⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅞
100	ChiSTP&OM	38	38	38	40
900	Chile Cop .	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Chino Cop...	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
300	ChiSIP&O pf.	80	78	78	..
1600	Cluett Pbdy	66⅛	65¼	66	65⅛
200	Colo F&I ..	37¾	34½	34½	35
100	Colo South.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	566¾
100	Colo So 2pf	57	57	57	57
4900	Col Gas ..	57½	56¾	57¼	57
200	Col Gas pf.	105⅛	105	105	105⅝
300	Com Sol A..	136½	136½	136½	134¼
500	Com Sol B..	136	135	135	132½
7800	Congoleum .	35⅛	33½	34⅝	35
3100	Coca-Cola ..	95	93⅞	94⅞	94¼
2200	Con Gas ...	77⅜	76¾	77⅜	77¼
1200	Con Dist ..	6	5¾	6	5¼
1200	Con Textile.	3¼	3	3	3¼
1500	Cont Can ..	62½	61½	61½	62¼
1500	Cont Motors	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
1900	Corn Prod ..	38¾	38⅜	38¾	38⅝
800	Crucible	67½	66¾	67	67¼
400	Childs Co ..	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	50¾
1600	Cuba Cane .	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12¾
1500	Cuba C pf..	58¼	57¼	58¼	57⅝
600	Cub Am S..	29⅝	29½	29½	29⅝
300	Cub Dom S	5	5	5	5
500	Cuyamel F .	53¾	53¼	53¾	53
200	Davison	35½	35	35	35
300	Del L & W.	132	131½	131½	132
200	Del & Hud..	148½	148½	148½	149½
200	Det Edison.	115½	115¼	115½	116
300	Douglas	16½	16	16	16
300	Dome Mines.	14	14	14	..
800	Dupont	144¾	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝
100	Duquesne pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
100	Den R G pf	40	40	40	40½
200	East Kod...	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	109
100	Eaton Axle..	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
700	Elec Battery	63	62½	63⅝	62¾
200	End John ..	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¾
100	End John pf.	113	113	113	113
100	Erie	29	29	29	29
100	Erie 1 pf...	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
900	Ex Buffet ..	16¼	15½	15⅞	16½
100	Fed Light...	141	141	141	141
300	Fairbanks ..	36	36	36	35⅞
6000	Fam Play...	95½	93½	95	94⅛
4400	Fisher Bdy..	65½	64	65	64
1400	Fisk Rubber.	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
100	Fisk Rub pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83½
300	Fleischm'nn.	78¼	78	78	78¼
100	Foundation .	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	110⅜
600	Freeport Tx.	10	9⅝	10	9¾
100	Fr Sim pf...	102½	102½	102½	..
100	GenAmTk ..	46¾	46¾	46¾	..
1700	Gen Asphalt.	50⅜	49¼	49¼	49¾
1200	Gen Baking.	139	128½	138	..
4900	Gen Elec....	262¼	259	262	259½
200	Gen Elec Sp.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5400	Gen Motors.	72⅜	71¾	71⅞	72
100	Gen Mot 7%.	105	105	105	105
8800	Gen Pet.....	52⅜	51⅜	51½	51⅜
400	Gimbel pf...	104	104	104	..
3200	Glidden	15⅝	15	15¼	15
1500	Goodrich ...	54⅞	54	54	54⅛
300	Goodrich pf.	97	96¾	97	96½
2800	Goodyr pf...	97½	96⅞	96⅞	97¼
2200	Grt Nor pf..	63⅛	61½	61½	62½
2600	Grt Nor Ire.	29¼	28⅞	29	29⅜
300	Gulf Mobile.	26	26	26	26⅞
700	Gulf Steel...	70¾	70	70¾	70½
20000	Hud Man Ry	30⅜	28¾	30⅛	28¾
100	Hanna pf ...	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66
300	Hayes Wh...	33¾	33½	33½	33¾
100	Hayes Wh pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103½
100	Homestake ..	63	62¾	62¾	63½
2400	Hudson Mot.	45⅛	44⅜	44⅜	44¾
2500	Hupp Mot..	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
300	Indian Refin	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
6700	Ind Oil & G.	25⅝	24¾	25	25⅜
300	Interboro R.	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17⅛
1900	Int Cement.	59⅜	57⅞	59⅜	57¾
1800	Int Comb ..	37½	37¼	37¼	37¾
400	Int MMar pf	41	40½	40½	41
24000	Int Nickel...	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	29
2200	Int Paper ..	52½	51¼	52½	51½
100	Int Pap sta.	73	73	73	..
400	Int Tel & T.	89	88¼	89	88½
1100	Jordan Mot.	48	46¼	46¼	47½
400	Kan City So	30¾	30½	30½	31
1800	Kelly Spring	17⅜	16⅝	17[illegible]	17
100	Kelly Sp 8%	50	50	50	50
2900	Kennecott ..	48¾	48¼	48¼	48⅜
200	Keystone ..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
100	Ksge DS ...	33½	33½	33½	..
500	Lehigh Val..	73½	73½	73½	73
2300	Lou Oil&Ref	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
14400	Loews Inc ..	26¼	25⅛	25⅞	25⅜
1800	Loft Inc. ..	8⅜	8	8	8¼
200	Loose-W ...	81¾	81¾	81¾	83½
200	Louis & N..	109	109	109	110¼
200	Ludlum Stl.	36½	36½	36½	36
300	Long Bell A	49	48¾	49⅛	48¾
7400	Mack Tr ...	140½	138½	139¾	139⅞
200	Mackay	116½	116	116	..
100	Macy pf.....	116	116	116	..
500	Magma Cop	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	37¼
1100	Mallinson ..	26⅞	26½	26½	26⅜
200	Mallinson pf	89	88½	89	88
1500	Manila	35¾	34½	35¾	34½
100	Man Elv mg	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
900	Man Shirt..	23	23	23	23
1100	Maracaibo..	27	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
200	MktStRy pf.	29½	29½	29½	..
100	MktStRy 2pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
12800	Marland Oil	38⅜	37½	37⅝	38
20750	Maxwell A..	97½	95	97⅜	94½
39600	Maxwell B..	63⅛	62¼	63	63
100	May Dp St.	104¾	104¾	104¾	105½
1600	Met-Gld pf..	19¼	19	19¼	..
2200	Mex Seabd..	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16½
600	Miami Cop..	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
800	Mid Cont Pet	29⅛	28½	28¾	29⅛
500	Mid States.	1	1	1	1
100	Min & StL..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1900	Mo K&T	31½	31	31½	31¼
500	Mo KT pf..	77	76¾	77	76¾
1800	Mo Pac pf..	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	74⅞
100	Mont Pow..	65	65	65	65⅛
100	Mont Pw pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅛
1600	Mont Ward	47	46⅛	46⅛	46⅜
1100	Moon Mot..	26½	26	26¾	26
1600	Mother Lode	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
400	Murray Bdy	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
700	Nash Mot ..	335	330	330	338
100	Nat Acme sta	5	5	5	5
100	Nat Bisc ..	66	66	66	66
100	Nat Bisc pf.	125	125	125	..
200	Nat Dairy..	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅞
100	Nat Dpt Sto	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
100	Nat Dpt pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
100	Nat Supply.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63
700	New Or Tx.	120¼	119⅞	119⅞	120⅛
100	*NY Air Br	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	46¼
100	NY Air B A	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	..
100	NY Canners	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33
100	NY Central	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115½
700	NY Dock ..	26¼	24½	25¾	24
100	NY Dock pf	60	60	60	59
1000	NY NH&H..	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
100	NY Ont & W	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Niag F pf..	28½	28½	28½	28½
200	Norf South.	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22½
800	Norf & West	130½	129⅜	130⅛	130
3900	North Am..	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	45⅜
200	North A pf.	48⅛	48	48⅜	48⅞
2100	North Pac..	61⅜	60¼	61	61½
200	Otis Elev ..	104	103⅜	103⅜	104
600	Otis Steel ..	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
700	Mo Pac	33⅝	33½	33½	33⅜
100	Otis Steel pf	60	60	60	60½
300	Owens Bot..	45	45	45	45
100	Pac Gas....	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
7100	Pac Oil.....	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	57½
42500	PackardM..	23⅜	22½	22⅝	22½
100	Packard pf	109½	109½	109½	..
600	Pan-Am Pet	76½	75⅜	75⅜	75½
16000	Pan-Am B..	77	76	76¼	75⅝
100	Park & Tilf.	30½	30½	30½	..
1800	Penn RR....	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	45
1900	Penn Seabd	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
100	Pere Marq..	64¾	64¾	64¾	64½
200	Phil Co.....	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	53½
200	Phila Read..	40½	40¼	40¼	41
7200	Phillips Pet.	40¼	39	39	39½
400	Pierce-Ar..	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
500	Pierce-A pf.	50¼	50	50	50
100	Pierce Pet..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
400	Pitts-Util pf	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
1000	Pitts WV...	67½	67	67½	66½
200	Postum C...	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108
100	Pitts T C pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
100	Pb S E&G pf	93½	93½	93½	93
700	Pub Serv..	67	66¾	67	66¾
100	Pub Ser rts	22½	22½	22½	..
1100	Punta Sug..	43½	42¾	43	44¾
900	Pure Oil.....	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27½
4500	Radio	55⅜	54⅛	54⅛	54¾
100	Radio pf....	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	..
500	Ray Copper.	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
900	Reading	73⅝	73¼	73¼	73⅝
200	Readg 2 pf.	38⅞	38½	38½	39
100	Reading rts.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
1100	Rem Type...	71	70	70	70½
8/0	Replogle Stl.	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜
2200	Repub Stl....	46½	45½	45½	46⅛
6000	Reynolds S..	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞
1500	Royal Dutch	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞	50⅜
1100	St Joseph...	46	44⅞	44⅞	46
1700	StL&SF	67	66¾	66¾	66⅝
400	StL SW.....	45⅞	45¼	45¼	45¾
2300	Savage A...	67½	65⅝	65⅝	67¼
200	Seabd AL pf	37½	37⅜	37½	37¼
500	Sears Roe...	154	153	153	153⅛
100	Shattuck ...	42	42	42	42¼
3200	Shell Union.	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24½
600	Simmons	35½	35	35	35½
1700	Simms Pet..	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
13300	Sinclair	20½	19	19⅜	20¼
100	Sinclair pf..	88½	88½	88½	..
2200	Skelly Oil...	25⅜	24⅞	25	25
1500	So Pacific ..	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
2600	So Railway.	85½	85	85⅛	85⅜
200	So Ry pf ..	84¾	84¾	84¾	84⅛
400	Spicer Co ...	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
800	Sta Gas	44¾	44½	44¾	44¾
2100	Sta Oil Cal..	60⅛	59½	59½	59⅞
5700	Sta Oil NJ.	42¼	41⅜	41½	42
200	Sta O NJ pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
200	Simington A	21½	21½	21½	21½
600	St-Warner ..	60⅜	60	60	60½
2600	Simington..	19	18	18¾	18½
16100	Studebaker.	45¾	45	45⅛	45⅞
100	Sub Boat ...	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
400	Super Oil ..	5	4⅞	5	5
200	Sweets Co ..	7	7	7	..
600	Tenn Cop ..	8⅛	8	8⅛	7¾
1000	Tex Co	45	44½	44½	44⅞
5500	Tex Gulf S..	105	103	103	104⅜
200	Tex & Pac..	50	49⅞	49⅞	50⅝
3200	Tex P Coal.	15½	14¾	14¾	15¼
400	Third Ave ..	9¼	9	9	9¼
700	Timken	41¼	40¾	40¾	41
3900	Trans Oil ..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Trans & W.	25½	25½	25½	25¾
200	Un Oil Cal..	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	38
1500	Under Type.	41⅞	40¾	41¾	40
200	Un Bag & P	39	38½	38½	38
100	Un Oil N..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Un Pacific..	141	140½	140⅝	140½
200	Un Pac pf..	74¾	74¾	74¾	75
1100	Uni Alloy St	25⅛	25	25⅛	..
100	Uni Fruit ..	214	214	214	214
500	UniRyInv ..	23	22¾	22¾	23
1400	US CIPipe..	172½	170¼	170¼	172
400	US Dist	32⅜	32	32⅜	32⅜
100	US Hiffman	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
6100	US Ind Alco	82⅝	81½	82¼	82¾
2700	US Realty..	130	128¼	128½	128⅝
600	US Rub pf.	96⅛	85½	85½	85¾
2200	US Rubber..	39¾	39	39	39⅛
100	US Smelt ..	34¾	34¾	34¾	36½
100	US Smelt pf	45	45	45	45½
8800	US Steel ...	115⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114¾
100	US Steel pf	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	123
4700	Univ Pipe .	36¾	36	36	36⅛
200	Univ P pf..	79½	78½	78½	..
400	Utah Cop ..	85	85	85	84¾
1200	Utah Secur.	67	67	67	66½
100	Va-C Ch pf	11½	11½	11½	11⅛
100	Va-C Ch B.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
100	Va ICC&C ..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
100	Va Ry&Pw..	80	80	80	79⅛
500	Ward Bk B.	41	40½	41	41
100	Vanadium .	27	27	27	27
2000	Vivaudou ..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
600	Wabash	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21½
2600	Wab pf A..	63	62½	62¾	63
100	Waldorf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
100	W Pen P pf	105½	105½	105½	..
100	W Md	12½	12½	12½	12½
300	W Pac	38	38	38	38
200	W Pac pf ..	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
400	W Penn ...	109½	109½	109½	..
100	W Penn pf..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
1000	Westg Elec.	68⅜	68	68	68
100	Westn El&T	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
200	Wheeling ...	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
100	White Eagle	27½	27½	27½	28
200	White Mot..	61⅝	61½	61½	61⅜
10400	Willys-Over	14	13¾	13⅞	14
5900	Willys-O..	14	13¾	13⅞	14
5900	Willys-O pf	91	89⅜	90½	89⅞
900	Wilson	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7¼
3200	Woolworth .	119¾	118½	118⅞	119¾
300	Wor Pump..	48⅛	47¾	47¾	48½
100	Wright Aer.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Wrigley ...	48½	48½	48½	48½

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Alamos	8	7¼	7¼
Calumet & Jerome.....	.20	.20	.20
Cons Coppermines......	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Crystal Cop	.63	.63	.63
Cons Pete pp..........	.14	.14	.14
Eureka	.19	.19	.19
Eureka Smelt	.18	.17	.18
Erupcion	3	2⅞	3
Eastern Smelt	.18	.17	.17
Gadsden Copper	.40	.40	.40
Idaho	.85	.84	.85
Jerome Verde Dev.....	2	1	1¾
Paymaster	.36	.36	.36
Petite	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Trinity	.17	.17	.17
Un Verde Ext..........	24	23¾	23¾
Verde Cent Cop.........	5⅛	5	5
Verde Mines	.18	.18	.18
W Comstock	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	24.18	24.18	24.01	24.07	24.35
July	24.43	24.45	24.28	24.35	24.65
Oct.	24.08	24.12	23.91	24.01	24.31
Dec.	24.20	24.20	24.05	24.12	24.39
Jan.	23.98	23.98	23.92	23.92	24.17

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	13.24	13.25	13.13	13.13	13.33
July	13.29	13.32	13.19	13.20	13.39
Oct.	13.10	13.13	13.02	13.03	13.20
Dec.	13.00	13.00	12.92	12.92	13.10
Jan.	12.95	12.98	12.88	12.89	13.05
Mar.	12.90	12.92	12.83	12.84	13.00

Spots 13.42, down 13. Tone at close steady. Sales (British), 5000; (American) 4300 bales.

FOUNDATION COMPANY IN GREECE

LONDON, April 8—Representatives of Foundation Company here are conferring with the Greek Minister of Communication with regard to the possibility of draining and regulating Vardar River in Macedonia. A foreign loan of £5,000,000 is contemplated with co-operation of the Greek National Bank. The Greek Government is also considering construction of new railroads.

BIG IRISH POWER PROJECT

LONDON, April 8—The Irish Government has support of the majority in the Dail to give the Siemens-Schuckert concern the contract to build a power station. A canal project using the River Shannon is also involved. The first section will cost £5,000,000. Leading American and Irish engineers regard the scheme as uneconomic.

REFINED COPPER DIMINISHES

Stocks of refined copper in the hands of North and South American producers at the end of the first quarter came to 122,348 short tons, a reduction of 14,086 tons under the preceding quarter. Shipments were 341,802 tons compared with 333,994 and production was 327,722 tons compared with 333,672 in the last quarter of 1924.

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM

Gross earnings of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company for the first three months of 1925 jumped to $28,182,671 in contrast to $15,132,423 in the corresponding period last year. Gross for March was almost double the amount in March, 1924, $9,185,052 compared with $4,774,370.

OHIO ROAD BOND OFFERING

A banking syndicate headed by F. R. Sawyer & Co. of Boston is offering $750,000 general and refunding 6 per cent gold bonds of the Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railroad.

BASIC CONDITIONS BEST IN HISTORY, SAYS JUDGE GARY

NEW YORK, April 8—Chairman E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, discussing the recent recession in steel buying, read to a group of newspapermen the latest reports of sales managers of the corporation's various subsidiaries, indicating in most cases that there had been some improvement within the last week or so, although competition in nearly all lines was very keen.

The judge declared that fundamental conditions of this country were the best ever experienced in its history. The present slowing-up, he said, though not great, was more than it need have been if fundamental conditions were considered.

Current shipments of the United States Steel Corporation, the judge further said, were about 50,000 tons a day. Incoming business recently had been at the rate of about 60 per cent of capacity.

Judge Gary, replying to a question, also intimated quite strongly that the corporation was not likely to reduce wages in the near future, and certainly not unless compelled by necessity.

"It takes more than a little depression to induce us to lower wages," he said.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CONVERTIBLE BONDS ATTRACT ATTENTION

The spurt in Delaware & Hudson stock, which carried it to a new high of 155 Monday morning, the highest price since 1916, focusses the attention of bond investors with an eye for possible profits on the position of the road's $14,451,000 convertible 5s, 1935.

The bonds are convertible until Oct. 1, 1927, into the stock of the road at 150, so that the movements of the bonds are directly affected by the movement of the stock above 150.

The recent rise in the stock has been based on the possibility of a segregation of the road's coal properties. The Delaware & Hudson is the only anthracite road beside the Erie which retains its coal properties.

The properties are owned free and clear so that segregation would involve no difficulties. Proposal to consolidate the properties into a single unit may be a step toward this end, though the comment of President L. F. Loree on the matter throws no light on the ultimate intentions of the management.

REPUBLIC STEEL OPERATING AT 75 PER CENT CAPACITY

JERSEY CITY, April 8—Plants of the Republic Iron & Steel Company are now operating at 75 per cent of capacity, Chairman J. A. Topping told stockholders at their meeting today.

"The iron and steel markets are quiet at present, but a fair volume of business is moving," Mr. Topping said. "It is believed that the lull in demand is temporary, and improvement is near at hand. The general demand for iron and steel should show some improvement over 1924, as fundamental conditions are better."

Although Mr. Topping declined to make a definite statement on the company's earnings in advance of the first quarter's report, he asserted that so far this year they had averaged substantially higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Price levels, he said, were lower than a year ago, but considerably above the quotations of the last quarter of 1924. Production costs had been reduced by the Republic company, he added, by the introduction of labor-saving devices and improved manufacturing processes.

All directors of the company were re-elected at the meeting.

ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS TO SPLIT UP COMMON STOCK

NEW YORK, April 8—Directors of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation have informed stockholders of a plan to change the authorized common stock from 200,000 shares, $100 par value, to 800,000 shares of no par value, with a split up of four shares of new stock for one share of old.

Samuel W. Reyburn, president, announced he would recommend the dividend rates be increased to $10 a share on the present stock, or $2.40 a share on the new stock. An appropriation of $1,015,000 also has been made for an issue of par value common stock for subscription to officers and employees of the corporation and its subsidiaries. Stockholders will act on the proposal at their annual meeting on May 18.

DOEHLER DIE-CASTING

NEW YORK, April 8—Doubt is expressed that Doehler Die-Casting directors will declare the regular quarterly common dividend of 50 cents this month. Expenses entailed in moving the business from the Brooklyn plant to the new plant at Batavia, N. Y., were heavy, and it may be considered inadvisable to deplete working capital. Dividends are said to have been earned in the first quarter this year, however, and business booked in March is reported to be about $600,000.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY

Libby, McNeill & Libby reports for the year ended Feb. 28 net profits of $1,433,828, equal to $7.97 a share on $18,000,000 preferred, compared with profits of $947,759, equal to $5.26 a share on preferred, in 1923.

ARGENTINE OIL DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, April 8—Sir Charles Greenway, chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd., admits the Argentine Government has refused to extend his company's concession in Comodor Rivadiva fields. The Government proposes to develop these fields itself.

DISCOUNT RATES IN BERLIN

LONDON, April 8—Private discount rate in Berlin on acceptances 30 to 90 days at 8 per cent is considered significant because it indicates a return to prewar rates.

ITALIAN TELEPHONE CONCESSION

ROME, April 8—The Italian Government has granted the first section of the telephone concession in the Piedmont district to a private group.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

Bethlehem Steel Company is building a refinery in La Plata with a capacity of 2000 tons daily on a basis of cost price plus 10 per cent.

ILLINOIS POWER CO.

Illinois Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, net income of $339,328 compared with $306,405 in 1923.

ATHENS WATER WORKS BILL

ATHENS, April 8—The Greek National Assembly has passed the first reading of a bill granting concession of Athens water works to Ulen & Co.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 8—Consols for money today were 57, De Beers 11¼ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 3¼ per cent and discount rates—short bills 4⅛@4⅛ per cent; htree months bills 4¼ per cent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

PITTSBURGH, April 8—Baltimore & Ohio is in the market for 25,000 tons of rails.

CONDITIONS IN SHOE MARKETS RATHER SPOTTY

Variable Demand for Fancy Footwear Is Difficult to Guage—Prices Steady

Conditions in the shoe manufacturing centers are variable in the extreme, some concerns running their plants at capacity while others are doing just enough to hold their organization intact, hoping that the tide of trade will soon come their way, and bookings show an old time volume.

Efforts to discern the cause of such differences result in the conclusion that demand is peculiar and notional, bubbling through the surface of long established usages, and nullifying sales efforts unless the very latest models are presented. It was never before so obvious that a factory's success lies with the consuming public which today dictates what must be produced to get its patronage. It appears that to cater to fashion leads to activity, though the initial cost may be excessive.

Today there are rumors of several new leathers, particularly colors and combination of colors, which may have an undeniable demand. Among the number are soft pearl shades, brown kid trimmings on patent leathers, calf shoes with two tone effects and satins, blacks principally. Fancy shades are no small factor.

The late talk of suede and buck leathers assuming their former prestige, is not seriously regarded among leading shoe merchants. To foresee future demand is impossible, and taking a speculative chance is hazardous, yet never in the history of the shoe business was it so necessary to venture on probabilities as it is today.

Prices of footwear are steady, with a trend toward weakness, although concessions must come from the cheapening of the shoe material, as labor is high, with little prospects of any relief from that quarter. So the trade is moving toward a summer's business without that positive knowledge of its demands once considered absolutely essential.

Sole Leather Quiet

Oak sole leather has been inactive for the last 10 days. Sole cutters have been the most important inquirers, with some foreign trade bidding on sizable lots. Though the week under review has been a dull one, prices continue unchanged, hide conditions being stronger and stocks of hides low.

Oak offal is moving quite well, in a comparative sense, domestic and foreign buyers taking large lots of the better grades. Quotations are firm, being well supported by a demand for preferred tannages close up to receipts.

Union sole leather tanners report trading as mediocre, new business from the shoe trade is kept close to actual needs. Tanners are working on some back orders calling for heavy steer backs, and light weight cow and steer backs. Quotations remain unchanged, the call being featured with small lots.

Union offal is moving along normally, but this stock is not booked ahead as in former years. Car load lots are exceptional. The situation is strong because the call is active.

Total sole leather exports during February, 1925, were: Backs, bends and sides, 591,628 pounds; February, 1924, 979,502 pounds.

Upper Leather Sluggish

Tanners of calf skins report that the demand has slowed down materially, with new business small. Buyers of the plumper grades are doing very little, and those using the lighter weights act cautiously because of easier tendency of prices.

Exports of calf and whole kip during February, 1925, were calf and whole kip 2,145,587 square feet, value $734,033; year ago, 1,447,055 square feet, value $498,539.

Side upper leather tanners say that late sales are behind what is expected at this season of the year. Buyers of grades intended for men's street shoes decline to operate beyond positive needs, but the call for cheaper leather suitable for work shoes is moving fairly well.

Notwithstanding these conditions prices are strong, as tanners will not speculate while the hide market continues well sold up and firm. Export figures for February, 1925, are: Side leather, grains, 975,507 square feet, value $256,988; February, 1924, side leather, grains, 1,062,979 square feet, value $268,751; finished splits, 301,275 square feet, value $63,113.

Patent Leather Active

Japanners of shiny leather are booking new business and daily shipping stock required on old orders. In fact, the patent leather market is the only active one among the many. Despite this improvement, prices remain steady, with no marked changes expected during this run.

The foreign demand lends to the situation a feature of strength.

Shipments on foreign account during February last surpassed those of February 1924. Exports were patent sides 2,324,729 square feet, value $733,680 other grades, 717,652 square feet, value $303,498.

The call for glazed kid seems inclined to favor the cheaper grades. Though no marked headway is manifested, there is underlying evidence that kid shoes will be quite a factor in the coming fall.

Prices continue unchanged, though a snappy volume buyer might obtain concessions, were his bids within the range of reason.

Exports during February were quite large, exceeding those of February, 1924.

LONDON STOCKS FIRM; PLATINUM SHARES IN DEMAND

LONDON, April 8—The stock market was steady, but price changes were narrow. Many specialties were in demand, especially from French sources. This buying is believed to represent withdrawal of French capital from France owing to the French Government's proposed capital levy tax.

Gilt-edge securities were firm. French loans were firmer. Platinum shares were in demand on reports of a scramble for stocks of platinum companies in Johannesburg. Tin shares were stronger. Industrials were cheerful and textiles were in good demand

Home rails were mixed. Oils improved after early dullness. Rubbers were quiet. Egyptian loans were in supply because of the default on interest payments. Royal Dutch sold at 31¾ and Rio Tinto at 39⅞.

TELEPHONE EARNINGS GAIN

The report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first two months this year shows an increase in gross revenues to $13,532,586 compared with $12,277,851 in the same period of 1924. Operating income was $6,114,034 compared with $5,107,413.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 8—The stock exchange will be closed from Thursday night to Tuesday morning, over the Easter holidays.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

Our Management of Trust Funds

1. All investments must be approved by our Trust Committee.
2. No securities are purchased of any department of our bank.
3. The trust securities are constantly analyzed by a competent staff, aided by our Statistical Department.
4. Especially qualified sub-committees of our Directors are appointed to pass upon securities with which they are familiar.

52 TEMPLE PLACE — 17 COURT STREET — 222 BOYLSTON STREET

CHICAGO STEEL PRICES LOWER

Mills in Better Position Than Those in Eastern District

CHICAGO, April 8 (Special)—Production and prices of finished steel and pig iron are tapering off, but the condition of the Chicago district mills and furnaces continues much more comfortable than that of Eastern competitive territory.

Another steel works blast furnace has been blown out—the third in two weeks—but even so, 32 out of 35 steel works stacks continue active. Open hearth steel production is unchanged at 95 to 98 per cent. Merchant pig iron shipments balance the output of seven active stacks.

The market on soft steel bars is 2.20 cents, Chicago, but a sale $2 a ton under this level is reported. The mills believe their heavy back orders will enable them to resist the pressure on the bar price. Structural shapes and tank plates at 2.30 cents, Chicago, are not strong. A $2 recession would occasion no surprise.

Prices Being Shaded

The placing of 2200 of the 3400 Southern Pacific Railway freight cars with the Standard Steel Car Company assures their construction in this district, and brings some 22,000 tons of finished steel business to the Illinois Steel Company. Only miscellaneous lots of rails and fastenings are being bought, but specifications against contracts are heavy. The tie plate price of $49, Chicago, has become nominal.

Local sellers of reinforcing bars shaded the quotation of 2.70 cents, Chicago warehouse, to obtain 1000 tons of Illinois roadwork. While wire and nails are generally quoted at the prices obtaining prior to the discarded $2 advance, as much as $3 a ton off on nails has been granted. Sheets have been sold $3 and $4 a ton under the first-quarter price, and, while mills are operating 90 per cent, they are pressed for specifications.

Pig Iron Sells Lower

Pig iron, which 10 days ago was quoted at $24, furnace, has been sold in small lots at $23, and is weaker. Iron and steel scrap also has receded. A steel interest has bought heavy melting steel scrap at $15.50, delivered, and the market on this grade is quoted at $15@15.50.

March probably will be seen as the high-water mark, both in prices and production, of the upturn that set in after the November election. More complaint is heard concerning price than the volume of business. Consumers of pig iron and steel bought heavily three or four months ago at prices under today's levels, and are using this material and letting inventories run down.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Copenhagen Telephone Company is negotiating with Brown Brothers & Co. for a $3,000,000 loan.

President Coolidge will set the country another economy example by appearing in Easter raiment, the cost of which is estimated under $75.

The Puritan Mortgage Corporation announces the appointment of E. V. B. Parke as manager of its Boston office in the National Union Bank Building.

DIVIDENDS

Atchison Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 1.

Fisher Body Corporation declared the regular quarterly $1.25 common dividend, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Fajardo Sugar declared a dividend of $2.50, payable May 1 to stock of record April 18.

American Milling Company declared a cash dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 20 to stock of record April 15. Three months ago 5 per cent was paid.

American Light & Traction declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent in cash on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. Heretofore the company paid 1 per cent cash and 1 per cent in common stock quarterly on common. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 was declared on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

New Cornelia Copper Company has declared the usual dividend of 25 cents a share, payable May 25 to stock of record May 8.

Continental Can Company declared the regular quarterly $1 common dividend, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

Homestake Mining declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 25 to stock of record April 20.

The Borden Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15, and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Cudahy Packing declared the usual semiannual dividends of 3 per cent on 6 per cent preferred and 3½ per cent on 7 per cent preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 1.

Art Metal Construction declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 30 to stock of record April 17.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 30 to stock of record April 18.

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 1. Three months ago the same dividends were declared.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

HAVANA ELEC. RY., LIGHT & POWER

February—	1925	1924
Oper revenue.........	$1,257,000	$1,168,541
*Net income	561,332	469,146
2 mos-op rev..........	2,561,364	2,377,193
*Net income	1,110,308	972,344

*After charges.

WHEAT MARKET PRICES OFF ON NEWS OF RAIN

CHICAGO, April 8 — Rains in the southwest likely to benefit the new wheat crop tended to make wheat prices average lower today during the early dealings.

Opening prices, which ranged from ½c decline to 1¼c advance, with May $1.50¼@1.50½ and July $1.39½@1.40½, were followed by a decided sag for July and September, with May showing rallies after having touched $1.50. An advance at Liverpool was responsible for the rise in May.

Corn, after opening unchanged to 1c lower, May $1.03½@1.04, suffered a material setback.

Oats started at ⅛c off to ¼c up, May 40⅞@41⅛c. Later all months showed a loss. Provisions were easier.

1883 — 1925

Spring Display of Men's Suits and Top Coats

Including Our Importation of

Burberry's English Coats

Collins & Fairbanks Co.

383 Washington Street
16 Bromfield Street
Boston

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 37

A regular quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share upon the common capital stock of this company will be paid on April 15, 1925, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1925.

Earnings Statement 12 Months to February 28th

	1925	1924	Increase
Gross Operating Revenue............	$45,348,566	$39,832,776	$5,515,790
Net Income	$17,106,398	$16,393,129	$ 713,269
Bond Interest and Discount...........	6,790,103	6,588,843	201,260
Balance	$10,316,295	$ 9,804,286	$ 512,009
Reserve for Depreciation............	3,091,116	3,268,121	*177,005
Surplus	$ 7,225,179	$ 6,536,165	$ 689,014
Accrued Dividends for 12 months:			
On Preferred Stock (6%)...........	$ 3,257,896	$ 3,184,656	$ 73,240
On Common Stock (8%).............	3,128,182	2,846,624	281,558
Balance	$ 839,101	$ 504,885	$ 334,216

Listed on New York and other Stock Exchanges *Decrease

San Francisco, California — A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Vice-President and Treasurer

First Mortgage Security for Savings

6½%

ARNOLD 6½% CERTIFICATES ARE SAFE

Safe, because back of every Certificate is the best of all securities, first mortgage on improved real estate.

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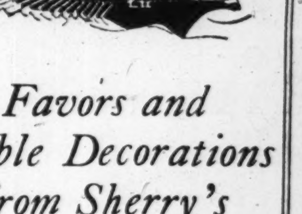

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WOOL MARKET EXPERIENCING DULL PERIOD

Merinos, However, Attract Japanese and French Buyers—Imports Quite Heavy

Indifference would seem to be the main characteristic of a very dull wool market along Summer Street and elsewhere throughout this country.

The same statement might also be applied with a considerable degree of truth so far as crossbreds are concerned in the foreign markets.

Merinos, on the other hand, appear to have reached the point where they are fairly attractive to buyers at the current level of values, at least, in the foreign markets. Here is the one bright spot in an otherwise drab market.

Quite recently, stocks of tops began to accumulate in France, whereupon some auction lots were put up and merinos found such instant response, Japan being notable as a buyer, that France again became a buyer in London and Australia and, indeed, the principal supporter of the Brisbane sales last week.

So keen was the demand for Continental and topmaking wools that values were relatively higher for such descriptions than for the super wools.

Yesterday, however, a two days' sale was commenced in Geelong where 12,000 bales are being offered, comprising a very good selection from the American buyer's point of view. The market was firmer, and prices were a shade dearer, with some American buying, chiefly for mill account, in evidence.

On the basis of $4.80 for exchange, with 90-day letters of credit, choice deep stapled 64-66s were costing about $1.30, clean basis, in bond, at Boston, while 64s of similar description were costing about $1.24@1.25 and 60-64s about $1.18. Good 64s pieces were costing about $1.10, clean, in bond.

Crossbreds Lower

Crossbreds show the effect of the drop in such qualities everywhere, 58-60s being quotable at $1.04, clean in bond, on terms noted above, while super 58s were quotable at 98 cents; 56-58s, about 92 cents; super 56s, 88 cents; super 50s, 82 cents; 46-50s, 74 cents; 46s, 66 cents. It will be noted that the finer qualities in crossbreds have shown more shrinkage in price than the coarser grades.

Fine wools have been finding better favor in the South African markets also, and the good to choice, 12-months fine wools are quotable at from $1.25 @1.28, clean basis, in bond, Boston. All the evidence in the situation points to a continued interest in fine wools, so far as the foreign markets are concerned, and it certainly would seem as if the London sales, which will commence the third series May 5, are likely to show a stronger market for merino wools.

There is still some difference of opinion as to the wisdom shown by the Australian growers in cutting down the offerings and extending the season over a longer period, with a prospective carry-over of several hundred thousand bales, but the action of the growers has already shown a tendency to stabilize the market, and the carry-over need hardly be considered as an oppressive weight of wool; indeed, there seems every likelihood that the supplies of raw material now available in the world will find buyers.

River Plate Market Easy

Offerings from the River Plate have been rather few, and by no means indicative of strength. Some of the offerings are regarded as hardly more than tentative, and more or less misleading, for it has turned out that in certain cases latterly the acceptance of an offering has not met with the sale of the wool; in other words, the offering was not a firm offer, but designed to test the market here.

While many houses are not making hard and fast quotations, Montevideo 58-60s have been offered at around 55@56 cents, cost and freight in bond, for skirted and rewound wools, while 56s have been offered at 52@53 cents, and in one instance as low as 50 cents, cost and freight, for wool represented to be standard.

For 50s, about 48 cents is quoted; for IIIs about 45 cents; for IVs about 42@43 cents, and for Vs about 40@41 cents. These quotations are more or less nominal, however, with little business being placed.

Arrivals of wool from the foreign markets have been fairly heavy of late; rather heavier, in fact, than was the case a year ago, wools suitable for clothing purposes having been imported at the three principal ports of the country to the extent of 73,000,000 pounds, for the first three months of the year, compared with 65,000,000 pounds in the like period last year, while 41,000,000 pounds of carpet wools have been imported, compared with 38,000,000 pounds last year in the first quarter.

Imports Not Heavy

The imports this season, nevertheless, have not been heavy compared with a normal year, and besides it must be remembered that the bulk of the wool imported comes in during the first three months of the year from the foreign primary markets. Furthermore, it is recalled that the imports of wool for the calendar year, 1924, were the smallest for a decade, at least, and 75,000,000 pounds less than the average quantity imported during the five preceding years.

Altogether, according to advices of the American consuls in Australia, there have been about 119,000 bales exported from the Commonwealth to this country since the commencement of the season, up to about Feb. 10, while shipments from the River Plate to this country to the end of March have amounted to about 45,000,000 pounds, or about a total of about 85,000,000 pounds to date.

One probably would be safe in estimating the other wools imported in the last six months at about 15,000,000 pounds, or say all told about 100,000,000 pounds of wool suitable for clothing purposes. This is not a large quantity compared with the apparent needs of the country nor as against the normal importations. Nevertheless, the demand for goods is absent and this is the sine qua non of good business in wool.

Shearing in the West

Interest is beginning to turn to the west, where shearing will soon be general. Little business is reported, although some Missouri quarter and three-eighths merchantable wool is said to have been sold at 41 cents in the country. In the territory sections, the growers generally are firm holders for prices above those now current.

Sales locally have been very few. Some Australian 64-70s, fair wool, is reported sold at $1.15, clean basis, in bond, while choicer wools are being taken at $1.20, and some holders want more. Eastern B supers are reported sold at $1.10@1.15. Some dickering is reported in foreign crossbred wools, but at prices which usually have shut off business.

As for forcing wool sales, it is said that in some instances where, usually, there have been 10 or 12 calls a day from wool salesmen at certain mills in times when business was good, there probably are only one or two callers now, and even they are apt not to have samples with them.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	98½	98½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	97	96⅞
Am Smelting 6s '47	107½	107½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Am T&T sf 5s '60	95¼	95
Am T&T col 4s '29	96⅞	96¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	100¾	100⅝
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	102¼	102¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	95¾	95⅝
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	43⅛	43¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	99⅞	99⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Andes Cop 7s '43	95½	95¼
Armour & Co. 4½s '39	87	87
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92¼	92⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89⅝	89½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92¼	92¼
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	106¾	106⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅛	99⅝
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	68⅝	68⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	88⅝	88
B&O cv 4½s '33	92¼	92
B&O rfg 6s '95	101⅞	101¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101	100⅞
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	86⅞	86⅞
B&O 3½s Swn div '25	100	100
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	72⅜	71¼
Barnsdall Corp 8s '31	104⅜	104¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	101⅜	101¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	90⅜	90⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	96	96
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	86	85¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94¾	94¼
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	99⅛	99⅛
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	68	68
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	104⅞	104⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85⅜	85⅛
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Can North deb 6½s '46	117¾	117¾
Can North sf 7s '40	116¾	116⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	79¼	79¼
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	101¾	101¾
Cen of Ga 6s '29	103½	103¼
Cen Leather 6s ct '45	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88	88
Cen Pac T S L 1st 4s '54	86¼	86¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	96¾	96¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	90⅜	90⅜
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	84⅝	83⅝
Chi B & Q ex 4s Nb div '27	99½	99½
Chi Conn Ry 5s '27	47⅞	45
Chi Gt West 4s '59	62	61⅜
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	46	46
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	48¼	48
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	46¼	46
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	83¼	83
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	46⅝	46¼
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	46¾	46¾
Chi M & St P 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	78¼	75⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	87⅝	87
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	77½	77½
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	58⅛	58⅛
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '48	98¼	98¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	75½	75½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	98⅝	98
Chi & Nw 7s '30	107½	107
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	77⅞	77⅝
Chi & W Ind 5½s '62	17¼	17¼
Chile Copper col 6s '32	106⅜	106⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	96⅝	96⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103½	103⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100⅝	100⅛
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	100½	100¼
Con Pow & Lt 6½s '43	107⅛	101⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	82⅞	82⅞
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	99½	99½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	94⅝	94⅜
Con Gas 5½s '45	102	101⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	96¼	96¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	100⅞	100½
Cuba North Ry 6s '66 ctsta	91⅜	91⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87⅞	87
Cuban Dom 7½s ct '44	97¼	97
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90⅛	90⅛
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	106⅛	106⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92⅝	92½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	82⅝	82⅝
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	98	98
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	55⅜	55⅜
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	45½	45½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	90⅞	90⅞
Dold Packing 6s '42	86½	86
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	56	56
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	90¼	90
Dupont de Nem 7½s '31	107⅜	107¼
E I Ill Co Bklyn 4s	92	91⅜
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	105	105
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	102½	102¼
Erie cv 4s A '53	64	64
Erie cv 4s B '53	63⅝	63⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	71⅞	71⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	62⅛	62⅜
Fed Metal 7s '34	103	103
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	104	104
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	104¼	104¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	109	108¾
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅛	120
Granby Mining 8s '25	100⅛	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅝	107⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	116⅝	116⅜
Great Northern 5½s '52	100½	100½
Great Northern 7s '36	107⅜	109⅞
Hershey Choc sf 6s '42	104	104
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	102	102
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	71⅞	70¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88⅝	87⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100	99⅞
Ill Cen 4s '53	84⅝	84⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	98⅜	98⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	93⅞	93⅞
Ind Steel 5s '52	102⅛	102
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62¼	62
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	86⅛	86¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	88½	88½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	89	89
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104¼	104¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	66½	66¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	60½	60½
Kanaw & Mich 2d 5s '27	100½	100½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '86	83⅝	83½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	88⅞	88⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	101	100¾
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	96¼	95¾
Kinney Co 7½s '36	107	107
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	99⅛	98
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	100	100
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98½	98⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	96⅞	96⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s 52	93¾	93⅝
L&N 4½s C 2003	93⅜	93¼
Magma Copper cv 7s '32	119	119
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98⅛	98¼
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	92½	92½
Mich Cent deb 4s '29	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90⅜	90¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	87½	87½
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	99⅜	99⅜
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	99¼	99⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	82⅞	82½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	90⅜	90½
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	104	104
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	63⅝	63⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	86	85⅞
Montana Power 5 A '43	99	99
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	96	95¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	98	98
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	85	85
Nat R R Mex 4s NA	15	15
N E T & T 5s '52	100	100
N O T & M inc 5s '35	95	94¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	100¼	100
N Y C & H R gen 3½s '97	77⅝	77⅝
N Y C & H R con 4s '98	83⅜	83⅛
N Y C & H R deb 4s '34	94⅜	94⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	91	91
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101	100¾
N Y C & H R cv 6s '35	108⅛	108½
N Y C L Sh col 3½s '98	75⅜	75⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	95¼	95
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103	103
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY Edison 5s	100⅛	100
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	87⅝	87⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	62	62
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88	88
NY Ry adj 5s '42	5	5
NY Ry adj 5s ctf dp '42	4	4
NY Tel deb 6s '49	109⅝	109¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅜	107⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	63⅜	63⅜
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	72	72
Norf & W con 4s '96	90	89⅞
Norf & W cv 6s '29	130	128¾
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Ohio 5s '45	86	86
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95½	95½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	60¼	60¼
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	84	84
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	96½	96¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	107⅜	107
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95½	95¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s	102⅛	102⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	108	108
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅛	111¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99¼	99¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97	97
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105¼	105¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	82⅜	82¼
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	101⅛	101⅛
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	91¼	91¼
Otis Steel 8s A '41	97⅝	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	95⅛	95
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	95⅜	95⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105½	105½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	95	95
Pan-Am Pet 6s '34	111⅛	110¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	94⅛	94½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	103	103
Penn R R col 7s '30	108⅞	108⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	97⅜	97⅜
Pere Marq 4s '56	82⅜	82⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	99⅝	99⅝
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	96	96
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅜	104¼
Pierce Arrow deb 8s 43	94½	94½
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	104¼	104¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	99¼	99¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99	99
Portland Railway 5s '30	95⅛	95⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	87⅝	87⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Prod & Ref 8s war '31	110½	110½
Pub Svc El Pow 6s	96⅜	95½
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '47	104⅛	104½
Pub Svc NJ 5s '59	104⅛	104⅛
Pub Svc E & G 5½s	100⅝	100⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	94	94
St Joe Lt 5s	90	89⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	87	87
St L S W 1st 4s '89	81⅛	81
St L S W 1st 5s '52	84⅞	84⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	74⅝	74⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	88⅞	88⅝
St L & S F 5½s D '42	98	97⅞
St L & S F adj 6s 55	87¼	87⅛
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	93⅛	93⅛
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	77	76⅜
Seabd A L rfg 4s 59	68¾	67¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	75⅝	75⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	91	90½
Sinclair Cru O 6s A	100¼	100
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	107	107
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88½	88¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92⅝
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26 B	108¼	107
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	85½	85⅜
'So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99⅞	99⅞
So Pacific cv 4s '29	96⅞	96⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90¼	90¼
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100⅜	100⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	76⅜	76⅜
So Ry con 5s '94	101⅜	101⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	104¼	104
So Ry gen 6½s 56	109	109
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	83½	83½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99	98⅞
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101½	100⅜
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	83	83
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	52¼	52¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	35⅛
Tide Water Oil 6½s '31	103½	103½
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109⅜	109⅜
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99¼	99¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92⅜	92⅜
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99¼	99
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	100½	100½
U S Rubber 5s '47	85⅜	85½
U S Smelt R & M 6s '26	101¼	101¼
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅜	105⅛
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	104	104
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	84	84
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	93¼	92⅜
Va-C C s f 7s '47	85¾	85½
Va-C C 7½s with war '37	48	47½
Wab 1st 5s '39	101	101
Wab 4s Des M div '39	83⅜	83¾
Wab 5½s	95	94½
West Pa Power 5s A '46	97	97
West Shore 4s 2361	83	83
West Va C & C ct 6s	93⅞	93⅞
Westchester Light 5s '50	99⅞	99⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	99½	99½
Western Maryland 4s '52	63¾	63½
Western Pac 5s A '46	92¼	92¼
Western Un col 5s '38	100⅜	100⅝
Wickwire Spen St 7s '35	84	84
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
Wilson & Co cv 6s '28	75¼	74⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97⅞	97⅞
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	75	74½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	98⅜	98

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102½	102¼
Austrian Gov 7s '43	94¾	94½
Argentine 6s '58 B	96⅛	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93⅜	92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '25	84½	84¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	108½	108⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅜	107⅜
Bergen (City) 8s '45	112½	112½
Bergen (City) 6s	97⅞	97⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93⅛	92¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	82½	81⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	81¾	81⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	95⅜	95⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96½	96½
Can (Dom) 5s '26	100½	100½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅞	101⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	103	102⅞
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	98¼	98⅛
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	97	97
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	99½
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	102⅞	103⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	107¾	107½
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	107½	107½
Christiania (City) 8s '45	109⅜	109¾
Christiania (City) 6s	99½	99½
Con Pwr Jap rct 7s '44	88⅞	88⅜
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	96½	96½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99½	99¼
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	99½	99¼
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	99½	99½
Finnish ct A 6½s '54	86⅜	86⅜
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109½	109¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101⅜	101½
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110⅞	110½
Dominic (Rep) 5s '58	102⅛	102⅛
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	92½	92¼
Dutch E Indies Nov. 5½s '53	97½	97⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	100½	100¼
French rct 7s '49	87⅜	87
German rct 7s '49	94⅜	94½
Finland wi 7s '50	94	94
French (Rep) 7½s '41	95⅞	94⅜
French (Rep) 8s '45	99⅞	99½
Greek 7s '64	83⅛	83¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93½	93½
Holland Am ine 6s '47	82¼	82¼
Ind Bk Jap 6s '27	99½	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	81½	81½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	91⅜	90⅞
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	95¼	95
Lyons (City) 6s '34	83	82⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	82⅝	81½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	91	91
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103	103
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104	104
Norway (King) 6s '43	98⅜	99⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	99⅝	99¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	99⅜	99¼
Norway (King) 8s '40	110¼	110¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	84	84
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	74⅜	73
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	83	82½
Poland rct 8s	95⅛	95
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	104	104
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	94⅜	94⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	101	101
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	104	103½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	98½	98½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100¼	100¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	85	84½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88	87⅜
Sweden ct 5½s '54	99½	99½
Sweden (King) 6s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113	113
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	101¾	101¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	116¼	116¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106¼	106¼
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	93¼	93
Frondhjem 6½s '54	99½	99¼

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr. 8	Last Apr. 7
3½s '47	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.15
1st 4¼s '47	101.30	101.30	101.27	0.27	101.27
2d 4¼s '42	101.2	101.4	101.2	101.4	101.4
3d 4¼s '28	101.24	101.25	101.22	101.22	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	102.1	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.2
US 4¼s '52	104.27	104.27	104.27	104.27	104.31
US 4s '54	100.25	100.25	100.23	100.23	100.23
2d 4¼s reg	101	101	101	101	101.1
3d 4¼s reg	101.22	101.22	101.20	101.20	101.22
4th 4¼s rg	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	....

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

Auction sales of securities today were:

12 First Nat Bank Boston 307¼, 306, unchgd
4 Rts Atlantic Nat Bk Boston 2¾, unch
56 Natl Shawmut Bank 202½, 205, off 1
16 Ludlow Mfg Asso 165, up 2
2 Nashua & Lowell RR 110¼, up 1⅞
3 Jones Mcd-Stratton Cl A com 50, up 1
8 Essex Co 189, off 6
4 New Haven Clock pf 23
4 Rts Wocrester Gas Lt 2
31-100 State Theater pr script 71½c, off ½c
5 Units First Peoples Tr 75½, off ¼
7 Speciala units First Peo Tr 4½, off ¼
20 Hood Rubber pf, 98, unchgd
9 State Theater com 7¾, up ⅝
10 Eastern Mfg 1st pr 47¼, off 7⅝
5 Rts Atlantic Nat Bank 2⅝, off ⅛
15 First Natl Bank 306, unchanged
10 Lawrence Mfg com 45¼, off 5
14 do 45⅝, off 4⅞
3-100 State Theater pr 70c, unchanged
25 Untds First Peoples Tr 75¾, unchgd
55 Lowell Elect Lt 56¼, 55¾, off 1¼
5 No. Boston Ltg pf XD 96⅜
10 Walter M. Lowney Co 9½, up ½
2 Mass Ltg Cos 8% pf XD 110¼, unchgd
2 Rts Hartford Fire Ins 88, off 1⅜
10 US Envelope pf 108, unchgd
10 Spl Units First Peo Tr 5⅜, unchgd
10 Turners Falls Pow & El 134, up 14⅝

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

International Paper for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net income of $2,532,656 after interest, depreciation and taxes, compared with net of $3,809,541 in 1923. Net income for 1924 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $5.16 a share on $20,000,000 common, compared with $11.59 a share in 1923. Surplus after preferred dividends was $1,032,656, compared with $2,309,540 the previous year. Profit and loss surplus was $18,144,986, compared with $17,112,330 at the close of 1923.

HARTMAN CORP. PROFITS

Hartman Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net of $1,164,339 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.95 a share on 393,615 no-par shares, compared with $1,776,399 or $4.51 a share in 1923.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS ST. RY.

Report of public trustees of Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for the 1924 calendar year shows net income after all charges of $801,399, compared with $878,535 in 1923, a decrease of $77,136.

MOTOR STOCKS AT NEW HIGHS

Many Issues This Week Sell at Best Prices of Year—Nash Big Feature

The feature of the last few days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange has been the strength of the motor group. On Monday seven issues were at their highest points of the year and Tuesday four more new highs were made, while others were very close to the peak for the current year.

Except for the motors, hardly a half-dozen stocks on the entire board are currently quoted at their highest levels. The average of 20 industries at 119.43 Monday night was 6.25 points below the 1925 peak of 125.68.

In this show of strength Nash Motors has easily been the leader. Monday's closing price of 338 was 144½ points above the 1925 low of 193½ made on Jan. 5, and 241½ points above 1924 low of 96½ made on April 29. Rumors of $20 a share earnings for the common in the first quarter of the new fiscal year, compared with actual profit of $29.95 a share in the full year ended Nov. 30 last have sent this issue to unprecedented heights.

The Maxwell issues, the A (preferred) and B (common), both sold at new 1925 highs yesterday, largely due to belief that dividends will be inaugurated on the former at an $8 annual rate of a special directors' meeting tomorrow. The common has now advanced 30 points from this year's low, and the preferred 20 points. Packard, Hudson, Chandler and Willys-Overland have been other particularly strong features.

The whole industry is in excellent shape, with dealers' stocks low, and a very strong demand growing over the country that holds out promise of large profits for the well-managed companies this year.

The accompanying table shows the close Tuesday of the leading automobile shares, with advance from this year's lows, and the 1925 highs:

	Tues close	1925 low	Adv	1925 high
Briggs Mfg.	38⅛	33¾	4⅜	40⅛
Chandler	36½	28½	8	37⅝
Fisher Body	64	60¼	3¾	68⅝
General Motor	72	64⅝	7⅜	79
Hudson Motor	44¾	33¾	11	45½
Jordan Motor	47½	43⅛	4⅜	59½
Mack Tucks	139⅞	117	22½	148¾
Max Motor A	94½	74⅝	19⅞	95¾
Max Motor B	63	33¼	29¾	64½
Moon Motor	26	23	3	27
Nash Motor	338	193½	144½	340
Packard Motor	22½	15	7½	22⅝
Pierce Arrow pf.	50	43	7	51⅝
Studebaker	45⅜	41¼	4⅛	46⅝
White Motor	61⅜	57¼	4¼	76
Willys-Overland*	14	9⅜	4⅞	14
Willys-Overind pf	89⅛	72¼	16⅞	89⅝

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4½%	4%
Outside com'l paper	4 @4¼	3¾@4¼
Year money	4¼@4¾	4½@4¾
Customers' com'l loans	4¼@4½	4¼@4¾
Indiv. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4¼@5

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	66⅞c	66⅞c
Bar silver in London	31½d	31½d
Bar gold in London	86s 5d	86s 5d
Mexican dollars	41½c	51¾c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$58,000,000	$787,000,000
Year ago today	60,000,000	...
Balances	21,000,000	82,000,000
Year ago today	24,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	20,372,602	79,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅛%
30@60 days	3¼@3⅛
60@90 days	3⅜@3¼
Less Known Banks—	
Under 30 days	3½@3⅜
30@60 days	3½@3⅜
60@90 days	3⅝@3½
Eligible Private Banks—	
Under 30 days	3½@3⅜
30@60 days	3½@3⅜
60@90 days	3⅝@3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3½	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam	4	London	5
Athens	6½	Paris	7
Berlin	9	San Francisco	3½
Budapest	11	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	6
Bombay	7	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Oslo	6½	Tokyo	8
Calcutta	6	Vienna	15
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling—			
Demand	$4.78¼	$4.78⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.78⅝	4.78½	4.8648
French francs	.0516	.0514½	.193
Belgian francs	.0505	.0505	.193
Swiss francs	.1932	.1931	.193
Lire	.0411	.0410	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.3993	.3995	.402
Sweden	.2696	.2696	.268
Norway	.1600	.1601	.268
Denmark	.1840	.1839	.268
Spain	.1423	.1420½	.193
Portugal	.0500	.0500	1.08
Greece	.0172½	.0156½	.193
†Austria	.0141⅛	.0141⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3800	.3750	.4245
Brazil	.1180	.1090	.3244
Poland	.1930	.1930	.1930
†Hungary	.014	.0141⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0162¼	.0162¼	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¾	.0296½	.2026
Rumania	.0047¼	.0047	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7350	.7350	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5450	.5427½	.78
Bombay	.3573	.3570	.4866
Yokohama	.4156	.4158	.4984
Uruguay	.9433	.9433	1.0342
Chile	.1109	.1122	.365
Peru	4.15	4.16	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	99⅛	.99⅛	1.00

†Per thousand.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Int Sec Tr of Am (no par)	40	..
do 7% pf ser A	102½	..
do 6% pf ser B	96	98
do 6½% pf ser C	99	101
Massachusetts Inv Tr	57	58
Un American Chain Stores	17⅝	18⅜
Un American Electric Co	17⅛	17⅞
Un American Railways	14¼	15
BONDS		
Int Sec Tr Am 6s ser A 1928	100	..
do 6s ser B 1933	99	100
do 6s ser C 1943	99	100

COPPER ADVANCED ⅛ CENT

NEW YORK, April 8—Decided improvement is shown in the copper market again, and sales have been made at 13⅝ cents a pound, delivered in Connecticut Valley, up ⅛ cent over Tuesday. It is possible some small interests are shading the higher quotation slightly. It is stated among consumers that offers are limited, and the market has a stronger appearance.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER

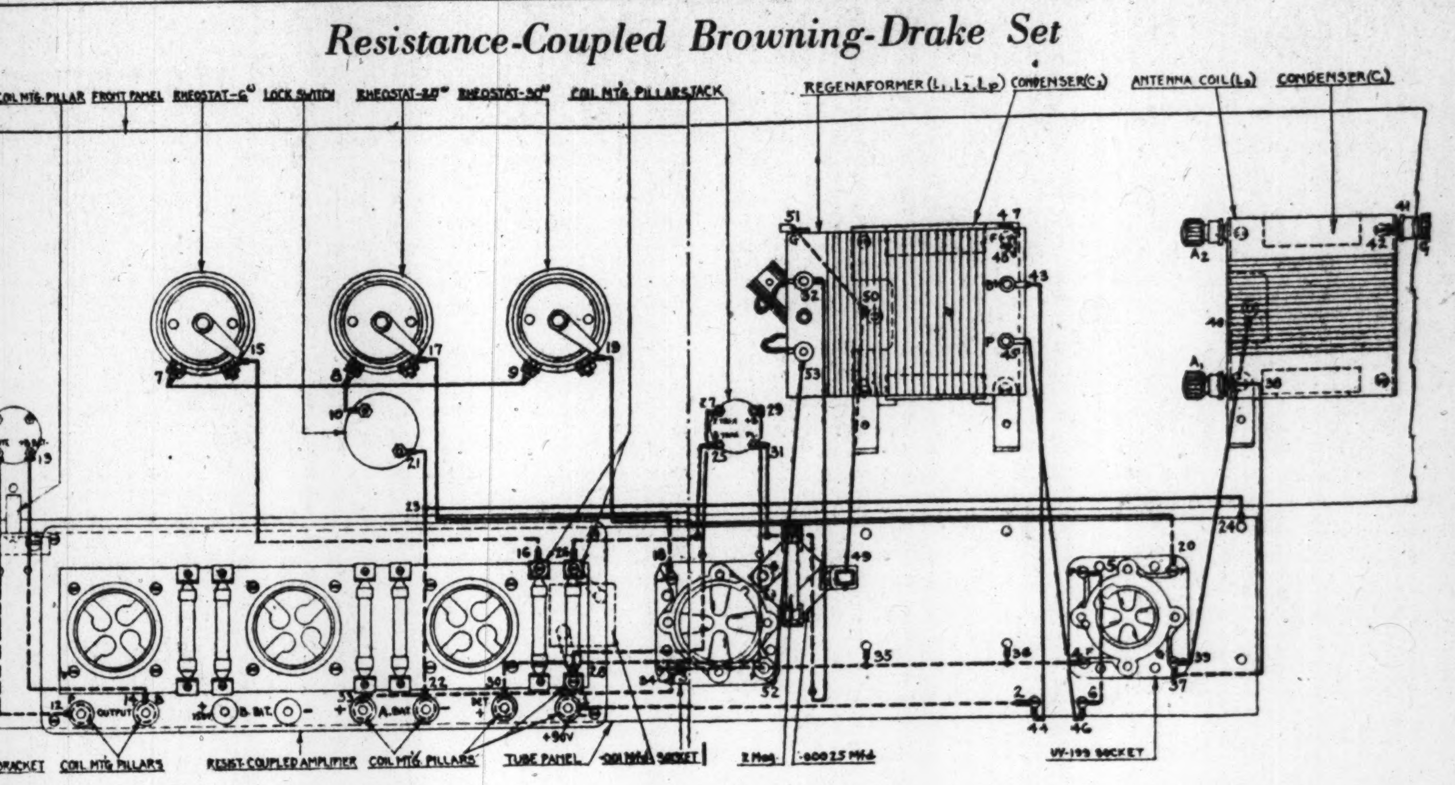
A report of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, including Chino Mines for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows a net income of $974,143 after expenses, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, equivalent to 31 cents a share on 3,077,179 shares.

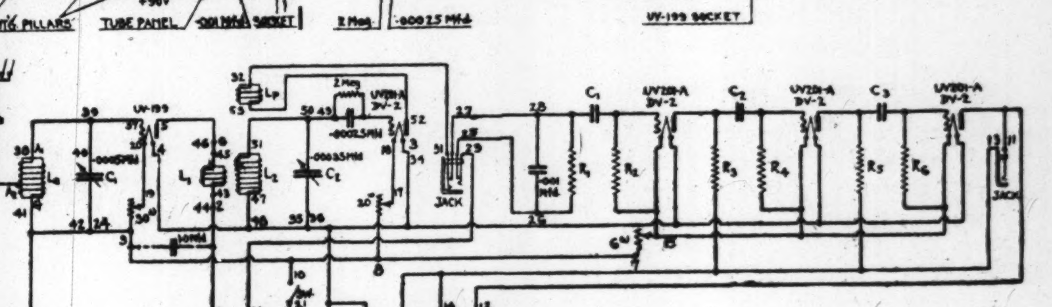
STUDEBAKER'S OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, April 8—Pres. A. R. Erskine of Studebaker Corporation says: "Present demand considerably exceeds our factory capacity, and is much better than last year."

RADIO

Resistance-Coupled Browning-Drake Set





THE accompanying diagrams show the various connections for the Browning-Drake receiver, with a resistance-coupled amplifier designed by M. B. Sleeper, and published March 25. This receiver offers nothing new in design, as far as the radio frequency end of the set is concerned, the entire attention being directed to the audio end.

Resistance-coupled audio frequency amplification comes as near to being distortionless as anything we have heard. It does take a somewhat higher plate voltage than the ordinary amplifier, but the actual amount of current drawn from the B batteries is much smaller, so that the two types of amplifier balance up nicely as far as first cost and upkeep are concerned.

The unit put out by the Daven company makes it possible to build the set with the smallest amount of work, since the audio amplifier, usually the scene of much intricate wiring, is completely wired for the home builder. Both the schematic as well as simplified diagrams are shown in the accompanying drawings.

Mr. Sleeper still maintains that the set need not be neutralized when the small tubes are used. While this is a possible condition, still it has been the experience of this department that 99 out of 100 sets work better with the first tube neutralized. A small vernier condenser should be used for the neutralizing condenser and connected from the grid of the first tube to the tap on the regenaformer coil.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 10

GREENWICH TIME

(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

All British Stations

7 p. m.—"The Messiah" (Handel).

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (313 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Musical program by artists from Luenburg, N. S.: Mrs. W. A. Whynocht, pianist; Mrs. G. O. Baker, soprano; Mrs. B. G. Oxner, contralto; Mr. W. A. Whynocht, baritone; Mr. R. G. Silver, tenor.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Studio program: the Bilton Trio, Louis Gelsin, violin; Lionel Bilten, 'cello; Simeon Joyce, piano.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:15—Musicale. 7:30—A. E. Richardson program. 8—Neapolitan radiocast direct from Punkinville. 8:30—Choir of Second Church, Dorchester, Mass. 9—Concert by the South Shore Music Club.

WDWF, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Lectures and talks of interest, by the Faculty of Brown University.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert program.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)

7:40 p. m.—Program by WGY Orchestra. 8:30—Drama, "Our New Minister," by Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer, produced by WGY Players. 10:30—Program of chamber music by Chamber Music Ensemble.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Merry Music Makers; Mischa Goodman, violinist; Sterling Piano Duo; Charlmers String Ensemble, Good Friday music from "Parsifal"; Dubois' Oratorio, "The Seven Last Words"; soloists, Edna Beatrice Bloom, soprano; Gordon Thomas, tenor; Paul Parkes, baritone; Carl Tollefson, violin; Mrs. Charles Gay, pianist; Henry Repp, organist, and St. Mark's Choral Society, under direction of Lawrence Munson.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Bernhard Levitow's Hotel Commodore Dinner Orchestra. 8—Wall Street Journal Review. 8:10—Emma J. DuBois, trumpet. 9:45—Symphonic String Quartet.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)

9 p. m.—Traymore Concert Ensemble. 10—Studio recital given by Madame Lillian Stradling, contralto; Dr. Ralph G. Morriss, tenor; Nathan Reinhart, pianist. 11—Paul Whiteman's Dance Orchestra.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert by the United States Marine Band Orchestra. 10—Dance music played by the Wardman Park Orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—A sacred cantata, "From Olivet to Calvary," given by the choir of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg, under the direction of Minard Lozier; and the KDKA String Ensemble.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert by artists from the studios of Mme. Lelia Wilson-Smith.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Olivet to Calvary," contata by Ontario M. E. Church. 9—"Cherry Blossoms," comic opera by the Zuleika Grotto Chanders, composed of 65 male and female voices. 10—Larkin String Orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Studio musical program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—The Detroit News Orchestra. 9—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—Debate, Minneapolis Central High School vs. St. Cloud High School. 9—The "F. & R. Family." 10—"The Seven Last Words," by Dubois; choir of People's Church, St. Paul.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

7 p. m. to 2 a. m.—Varied musical program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home Glee Club and Orchestra; Miss Grace Deppe, director. Address, George Colvin, superintendent of the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home. Civil service talk by O. A. Beckman.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Variety entertainment and Radi owl program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (365.6 Meters)

6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number on the Duo-Art.; address, speaker from the Kansas City Children's Bureau; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; music, the Trianon Ensemble, Hotel Muehlenbach. 8—Popular program. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Artists from the American Academy of Fine Arts. Williamson Brothers, banjo, mandolin, and guitar artists. Maynard Ray Tournier, tenor of Mason City; Helen Birmingham, accompanist. Audrey Kramtz, violinist. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kimball, tenor and contralto.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Varied musical program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—The Venus String Band, playing "old time" music. 9:30—Wagner's Hawaiian Trio, featuring Fred and his "talking guitar."

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (323 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—Studio program, courtesy the Olinger Highlander Boys' band (75 pieces) of Denver, John S. Leick, director. Among numbers to be played by the boys' group are the overture, "Lustspiel," "Echoes From the Opera," "The Hunting Scene," and "Songs of the U. S. A."

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—The Times program. 10—Eddie Harkness and his orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Lecture sponsored by University of Oregon Extension division. 10:30—Hoot Owls.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

8 p. m.—West Coast Theaters by remote control. 9—Davis courtesy program. 10—Feature program. 11—Abe Lyman's Coconut Grove Orchestra. 12—Night Hawks, Wurlitzer studio.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405.2 Meters)

6 p. m.—Art Hickman's Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Edward Fitzpatrick. 6:30—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog in a story of American History. 7:30—Weekly talk by Gladys De Witt of the Santa Fe Railway on "The Romance of the Santa Fe Trail." 8—Program through the courtesy of John Wright, the Right Tailer, arranged by Uncle John.

NO NEW STATIONS FOR BIG CITIES

WASHINGTON, April 8—The great congestion of radiocasting stations in and around Chicago and New York in both class A and class B indicate that it is practically impossible for any new stations to get wavelengths within a radius of 60 miles of either of these cities. This is indicated by a tabulation just completed by the radio section of the Department of Commerce.

This tabulation shows that within a radius of 60 miles of Chicago there are 10 class B radio stations, while within the same radius there are 17 class A stations. Similarly within a radius of 60 miles of New York there are eight class B stations and 20 class A stations. This means, according to officials of the radio section that it is practically impossible for the assignment of any new wavelengths within these areas.

COLUMBIA FELLOWSHIPS

NEW YORK, April 8—Award of more than 100 fellowships and scholarships to students from all parts of this country and from Canada, Europe and Asia is announced at Columbia University by Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary. The appointments aggregate many thousands of dollars and go to students of more than 70 colleges

for
Radio Hardware
A. J. WILKINSON & CO.
188 Washington Street
BOSTON

RADIOCASTING OPERATORS GET NEW LICENSE

Department of Commerce Outlines Necessary Qualifications

WASHINGTON, April 8—A new class of license to be known as the "Broadcasting Station Operators License," has recently been established by the radio section of the Department of Commerce. In announcing this new license, D. B. Carson, Commissioner of Navigation, says:—

"A new class of license is hereby established to be known as 'Broadcasting Station Operators License,' and will be valid only for the operation of radiocasting stations. The present Commercial Second Class operator's license form will be used upon which the inscription 'Valid only for the operation of a broadcasting station,' shall be placed in the space reserved for grading at the upper left corner of this license form, and also in the space provided in the lower part of the license.

"The code test for this examination in transmitting and receiving the Continental Morse code will be at the rate of 12 words per minute counting five characters to the word. The theoretical examination will consist of a number of questions on transmitting apparatus such as is used at radiocasting stations, receiving apparatus, storage batteries, motors and generators, and the Radio Communication Laws. The passing mark for this class of license shall be 75 per cent.

"Credit for experience is to be rated as follows and suitable evidence of experience must be submitted:

Three months' service at any class of commercial stations, including broadcasting stations, full credit of 20 per cent.

Holders of commercial licenses having had no commercial experience, instructors of recognized radio schools and of radio courses at colleges, and operators having only experience at federal government stations not open to general public service, 15 per cent.

Graduates of radio schools, those having had special training at colleges and holders of amateur first grade licenses, 10 per cent.

Holders of amateur second grade licenses, and correspondence school graduates, 5 per cent.

"Questions to be used in this examination will be furnished to the supervisors of radio in the near future. Operators holding commercial extra first class, first class or second class licenses will be permitted to operate radiocasting stations as at present."

Capetown and Buenos Aires Give Greetings

Capetown, April 7

FOR an hour yesterday, I. S. Streeter, president of the South African Radio Society, was in communication with Buenos Aires, constituting South Africa's first amateur intercontinental radio communication. Greetings were exchanged with Argentine.

Question Box

366.—I've decided to build a Browning-Drake radio receiver and must find out just what make of parts Browning and Drake use in their own set. Can you help me in any way? I would consider it money well spent to pay for this information.

—F. W. E., Paso Robles, Calif.

(Ans.)—Such sets as have been published in this paper have been made exactly according to the parts that Mr. Browning was using at the time the articles were published. In order to meet a growing need for information and an exact list of parts used on this receiver Mr. Browning has published a pamjphlet which has just come off of the press. This deals with the receiver as a whole and contains very clear and readable schematic as well as simplified diagrams so that the veriest novice can construct the set. A complete list of the parts used is given as well as several large halftone pictures of the completed set. The simplified diagram given shows all the parts drawn out as they actually look on the panel and every wire is drawn in, connecting the various points necessary. This booklet is being carried by some Monitor advertisers already while any of them could arrange to get it for you by getting in touch with Mr. Browning. The price is only 10 cents.

RADIO SET FOR CRUISE DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, April 8 — Radio activities continue in their ramifications. Now comes an application to the Radio Section of the Department of Commerce for a license to build a radiocasting set on a yacht which is about to cruise to Tahaiti and the South Seas.

The application is from one Ray Newby of San Jose, California, who states that he wishes to install such a set on the yacht "Idalia" belonging to Dr. E. R. Parker, of San Francisco. The yacht will begin a three months cruise on June 10 from San Francisco and Mr. Newby states that he wishes to install a 200-watt set and he asks for the issuance of an amateur wave band so than he can communicate with the American Relay League and other amateurs. No action has yet been taken on the application but it is possible that it will be granted.

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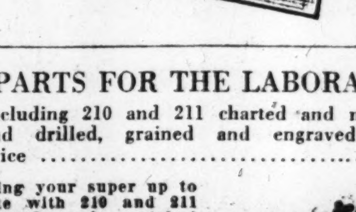

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Musical Events—Art—Theatrical News

"Werther" Revived in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, March 16

IN OUR modern musical epoch with its trend toward an emancipation of opera from the predominantly intellectual tendencies associated with it in the "music drama" of a past generation, it is an interesting experience to renew acquaintance with a favorite opera from a former epoch, such as Massenet's "Werther." With the "highbrow" hearer in particular, the subject of this piece is too closely connected with Goethe's great novel, "Werther's Leiden," to evoke anything but sarcastic and belittling comment, and much the same fate befell Gounod's opera based on Goethe's philosophical drama, "Faust." If both operas, and Gounod's especially, have still maintained their lasting place in the repertoire even of German opera houses, they owe their success solely to the naïve and unsophisticated big public, as opposed to the professional musician.

Music Still Impressive

Yet it seems that the latest development of operatic style has wrought a change in this, as in many other directions. The revulsion against the intellectual trend in music has taught us to regard Massenet's opera not in the light of Goethe's self-revelation, but as opera plain and simple. We do not look in "Werther" for a drama of human suffering but merely for melodious music to provide an appropriate setting for a simple and appealing love story.

When "Werther" was revived at the Volksoper recently, we found ourselves, perhaps, disposed to succumb less to the sentimentalities of the first and second act—which are somewhat out of date by now—than to the taste and nobility of this graceful music; and the third act found a 1925 audience as ready to be impressed by its true dramatic fervor as those of 30 years ago. Massenet's music has hardly faded in its invention, which is strong enough to make the hearer waive all reservations inspired by the revered name of Goethe. Dr. Heinrich Jalowetz, a highly gifted conductor of the young German school, conducted excellently, and Arnoldo Georgewsky, a new Russian tenor, showed a remarkably beautiful material, although he seemed as yet somewhat crude in his vocal and histrionic equipment.

Ganna Walska

It was at the same theater that Ganna Walska, the Polish-American soprano, made her first appearance at Vienna in Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." Her acting and costuming were arresting for their strong realism. Her complete independence from the cues and signs of the conductor, Dr. Stiedry, indicated diligent study of the rôle and a notable musicality.

The guest appearance at the Staatsoper of Madam Germaine Lubin, the refined and gifted Paris soprano and wife of Paul Geraldy, the writer and dramatist, gave a welcome occasion for a rehearsing of Richard Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos." The very subject of the opera—the revival of the pre-classic opera seria and opera buffa, and the simultaneous application of both these diametrically opposed species—relegates this work to the realms of stylistic experiment. None but a master of his métier, such as Richard Strauss, could have successfully coped with so problematical a venture. His versatility alone could have welded so incoherent a plot into one harmonic unit. It is a virtuoso piece of the first order, vivid and graceful, delightful and polished—yet the work of a craftsman more than of a deep artist.

Erno Rapee's Conducting

Great interest attached to the first local appearance of Erno Rapee, the American conductor of Hungarian extraction, who proved to be a musician of great rhythmical exactness and interpretative finish. His was a concert of program music, containing Richard Strauss' boisterous, self-glorifying autobiography, "A Hero's life," and John Alden Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator." The explanatory text of Carpenter's piece—an infant's narrative of his little daily experiences—is unique and charming; but his music clings to the purely descriptive side of the subject and lacks the naïveté and atmospheric charm which it demands. The employment of a huge modern orchestra with all its intricacies and refinements of coloring appears inadequate in this case; the godfathers of this infant are, apparently, Strauss, Puccini and Debussy.

Frances Berkova, a young violinist from California, is even now an artist most earnestly to be reckoned with. She played the Bach-Kreisler Prelude in classic style and gave to the Bach-Kreisler Gavotte all the airy grace and lightness which one could have wished for. Her program included, among other and bigger works, the Chopin Nocturne Op. 27 No. 2, in Wilhelmj's arrangement, and while her cantilena was flawless in this number, Miss Berkova's playing could not appease a certain antipathy toward arrangements of this sort in general and violin arrangements of Chopin in particular. No composer has a more distinctly pianistic note in his compositions than Chopin; to transform them into violin transcriptions means to deprive them of their fundamental instrumental character.

Novelties on Program of Minneapolis Orchestra

MINNEAPOLIS, March 21 (Special Correspondence) — Two novelties found places on the Friday night's symphony program: the Jongen Fantasy on Two Popular Walloon Carols, and Haydn's symphony in G major. It has taken this symphony a long time to reach Minneapolis, but it found immediate favor through its ceaseless flow of melody and because the orchestra gave a rendering of it that in delicacy of conception, in beauty of phraseology, in dynamics and nuance was easily the finest of the season. Mr. Verbrugghen has made a specialty of the music of this particular period and he has molded the orchestra into an instrument that responds to his slightest fancy.

The Jongen Fantasy is based on two very delightful tunes, nor is the working out of these main streams less delightful; it is true the composer keeps his feet firmly planted on mother earth without indulging in any lofty flights of fancy, but there are at least wholesomeness and sanity in the composition, splendid orchestral effects and plenty of movement and color, and the fusion of the two themes is effected with a great deal of skill.

The so-called Symphony on a French Mountain Song, by d'Indy, with Harold Bauer as assisting artist, produced some of the finest playing of the evening. Bauer's contribution was particularly effective, not in a solo sense, for the work does not demand anything of that sort, but as a dominant instrument in the orchestra. Without obtrusion this fine musician wrought out of the contributory piano part some really wonderful effects. Nor was the orchestra inferior, the woodwinds and strings especially providing a color scheme that dignified the quality of the composition, which is in reality a series of variations on mountain song.

Bauer also gave a good performance of the Schumann concerto, emphasizing his solid qualities of musicianship and intellectuality, without overstepping the bounds of decorum poetically or esthetically.

Mme. Jeritza made her first appearance in this city a few days ago, presenting a program that, with one or two exceptions, was altogether ordinary. After listening to half a dozen commonplace songs of American extraction, one naturally asks, Why does not somebody acquaint this singer with the fact that in the English language may be found some of the finest lyrics extant?

Hanson's "Lux Aeterna" Heard in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 28 (Special Correspondence) — The thirteenth subscription program of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, presented tonight was as follows:

Sibelius—Symphony No. 1, E minor, Op. 39
Richard Strauss—Three songs, "Zueignung," "Morgen," "Cäcelie"
Hanson—"Lux Aeterna"
Wagner—Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde"
Wagner—Overture from "Tannhäuser"

Elizabeth Rothwell, wife of Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor of the orchestra, was the soloist. Her performance was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Hanson's work had its first performance in Los Angeles. It was conducted by the composer and made an excellent impression. Emile Férir played the viola obbligato with distinction.

"The Painted Swan" at Everyman Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 20 — Princess Bibesco's play, "The Painted Swan," has been staged at the Everyman Theater. The cast:

Thompson.....Harold B. Meade
Lord William Cathcart...Felix Aylmer
Selina.....Elissa Landi
Mrs. Martineau.....Muriel Pope
Mr. Molyneux.....Clifford Mollison
Timothy Carstairs.....Robert Harris
Philip Jordon.....Allan Jeayes
Lady Emily Cathcart..Margaret Carter
Ann (Lady Candover).....Edith Evans
Ninian (Lord Candover)..Frank Cellier

Princess Bibesco's play has very considerable merits, and some day she should write a good play. "The Painted Swan" was worth writing and on the whole worth seeing, but it has some grave and amateurish faults of antiquated exposition and forced repartee.

For the better part of two acts the audience was bored. Then suddenly the play sprang into life and they found themselves absorbing a dramatic situation, magnificently acted, which made the whole thing worth while. "The Painted Swan" is symbolical and refers to those painted swan-shaped boats one sees on a merry-go-round. We are on the merry-go-round of life, and there, willy-nilly it seems, we have to stop.

Ann, Lady Candover, is the heroine of the play. Outwardly she is a cold, somewhat ascetic saint; inwardly, quite otherwise. She has a clandestine love affair—but a time comes when, to shield her lover, she openly confesses. But no one believes the saint. All accuse her of quixotic self-sacrifice, except her husband, who, though he looks and behaves like a fool, knows the truth and condones. The worthless lover is sent to the right-about.

Ann has to go on gyrating on the merry-go-round of life on her painted swan. She would like to fall off, but she cannot; as well might she try to fall or jump off the world! Her disbelieved confession has caused a very short sensation; the musical accompaniment of life is counterfeited by the hideous blare from the steam organs of worldly and social success, and so the farce goes on.

"The Painted Swan" had all the advantages of being well put on, and superbly acted—when there was any acting to do—by the three principals, Edith Evans as Ann, Frank Cellier as the husband, and Allan Jeayes as the lover.

"AN OLIVE TREE"

Courtesy of Scott & Fowles

One of the Paintings by Edward Bruce Exhibited at the Galleries of Scott & Fowles, New York City.

Boston Art Notes

The annual little picture show at the Boston Art Club appears with its usual variety and numbers. What can be done within the meager proportions of a small canvas is soon discovered in the extensive subject matter. The capacities of an artist are usually as evident in a 10 by 14 as they are in large formidable canvases. Here there are snow scenes, still-life, genre subjects, interiors, marines landscapes, indeed almost the complete gamut of the large picture's possibilities. It is surprising, too, how much better many of the things appear in the smaller scale, more compact, more intimate, less strained. One wonders if commercial considerations are responsible for many artists neglecting the smaller proportions. It would certainly not lessen their importance as artists to reduce the scale.

To be sure, when many hundreds of pictures, arbitrarily chosen, are hung in a gallery, there are many that might easily be filtered away. Oe becomes conscious of the fact that perhaps too many of the contributors are merely "dabblers in paint," who do not devote all their time and interest to the subject. Occasionally, an exceptional craftsman appears in their midst. It is making a leveling concession to the art itself, however, to encourage the exhibiting of mediocre things.

A prize was awarded for the best group to Helen Duncan, whose four pictures, seascapes and landscapes, are painted with fresh bright color and interesting patterns. To Jane Houston Kilham went the Schneider prize for the best individual picture It is a still-life that is painted with a remarkable feeling for harmony in the ensemble. Many names might be mentioned of artists who stand out in the exhibit, but it is really more interesting for its general contrasting character, than for specific exhibits. The presence of many "sold" labels indicates that there are other benefits to he had from such a show.

The vogue of Frank Brangwyn has not yet begun to wane in Boston. On the heels of the painting exhibition at the Vose Gallery, there is now a show of etchings and drypoints at the Casson Gallery on Boylston Street. Inexhaustible, resourceful, drawing constantly on new and larger material, Brangwyn continues to work in different media. He seems never to mark time, but works continuously at a rapid tempo.

Among his new things, there appear more of the large construction prints, of buildings, bridges, and vessels, submerged in deep shadow and shot with brilliant light. There is a balance of the dramatic with the philosophical, beauty with chaos, peace and strife, futility and hope. Now he is illustrator, now poet. He loves men, but he loves their accomplishments more. He bows before large powerful things, he believes in strength. In his new drypoints, he shows himself in more restrained moods, the beauty of pattern supercedes the idea. Hehe one pauses to admire quality of impression. The artist subsides somewhat in intensity. But, it does not mean that he has changed, for there are others that make up for these with many times more vigor than the earlier ones. Brangwyn will continue to interest us because his imagination is dynamic, his hand tireless. As long as he continues to look upon the universe with such wonder his pictures will hold their impelling charm.

Jay C. Flippen has been engaged for "The School Maid" which the Shuberts are producing.

Charles B. Dillingham will bring to America next season the English company known as "The Co-optimists."

Complete Black and White Work of George Bellows Exhibited

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 4

A COMPLETE showing has been arranged by the Keppel Galleries of George Bellows' black and white work, including all his lithographs and many familiar and also unknown drawings, to run until April 25. Nearly 200 examples of this artist's amazing monochromatic achievements are on view, touching on the many diversified phases of human affairs that had for him such strong appeal. The lithographs run from the 1916 prints, such as the satiric "Benediction in Georgia" and the humorous "Splinter Beach," to the big "River Front" and the charming "Journey of Youth" of 1924; the drawings are from here and there unchronologically, with many intimate family portraits and striking figure studies interspersed. This exhibition is in no way a memorial one, save as it sums up Bellows' talent in this direction; it is simply a timely mark of esteem on the part of some who have long admired the man and his art. Next season the Metropolitan Museum will hold the definitive Bellows' memorial exhibition in its large gallery of special exhibitions.

If for no other reason than these splendid prints, George Bellows will unquestionably be placed among the leaders of American art. In sentiment, in dramatic power, in pictorial and technical excellences and in range of subject matter, Bellows stands fully acknowledged a master of lithography. He cut to the heart of his subject matter with intuitive stroke, giving each subject its due without equivocation, exalting when there was occasion, exposing, too, when there was sufficient cause. The ring-side series is here, vibrant and full of racy incident; the war series is likewise, with its stirring Belgian picturizations. Then there is the Irish set that he did for Donn Byrne's "The Wind Bloweth," and the imaginative plates he made for H. G. Wells' "Men and Gods." There are many of his humorous characterizations, and a long line of portrait and figure studies that display his tender concern with family and friends.

Each visitor to this exhibition will find the plates that he or she likes best, and will rejoice in the big way that Bellows handled the subject; and it is most likely that each will go away with some vision of beauty or power added to his mental store. Some will prefer the intimate family likenesses, heads that Bellows made so familiar in his many paintings and lithographs. These same visitors will find joy in the fine study of "Auntie Mason and Her Husband," or the amusing "Sunday, Going to Church." Those who find the satiric to their taste will incline toward the "Business Men's Class," the "Benediction in Georgia," and "Artists Judging Works of Art."

All will respond to the tremendous sincerity and force of the Belgian series done in 1918. Nothing more dramatic was ever put on paper than the "Barricade." Then comes the Irish set of 1923, packed with humor and pathos, with imagination and romance. The "Irish Fair" is like a composite portrait of the Abbey Players, so rich with the flavor of the Emerald Isle is it. "Allan Donn Puts to Sea" is stirring. And so is the set for the Wells novel, where Bellows reached his highest flights of fancy. "Lychnis and Her Sons," "The Lovers that Passed Him By," "Amour," "The Garden of Growth"—here are rare visions, pictorial achievements of the highest power. Then, too, must be mentioned "The Crowd," "River Front" (turned into one of his finest paintings), "The Journey of Youth" (so rich in sentiment and symbolism), "Heavy Lies the Head that Wears a Brain," "Edith Cavell," and "Billy Sunday."

Indeed, to do justice to these black-and-whites would require the space of a catalogue raisonne, where individual comment and at length could be assured. It is an exhibition of first consequence. R. F.

Berlin Stage Notes

"Der Krampus," by Hermann Baehr, has been revived at the Komoedie with Albert Bassermann in the name-part and Karl Etlinger in the rôle of the servant Kilian.

Tamara Karsavina delighted a large audience recently in a matinée at the Theater des Westens. The numbers most applauded were old favorites—the Russian Dance of Tschaikowsky, the Minuet to Mozart's music and the Schoenbrunner Waltz, by Lanner. Mme. Karsavina's partner, Vladimiroff, came in for his share of well-merited applause.

Somerset Maugham's happy little comedy, "Mrs. Dot," is still running successfully at the Residenz Theater.

A painting entitled "Joy of a Summer Day," the work of William H. Singer Jr., has lately been presented by a group of the artist's friends to the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. Mr. Singer spends most of his time in the Scandinavian countries.

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A HOST of new, colorful, seasonable styles, bows to the edict of Spring in Hanan stores throughout America. In Hanan footdress you are attuned to Spring and tread all her paths in smart, cool comfort. Hanan prices are moderate, Extra Quality considered.

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*These stores carry children's footwear as well

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

SUNSET STORIES

John's Joyous Discovery

IT WAS play time. The children of the school John attended were romping, and a keen sense of glee and activity was in the air. John was a first-grade boy and among those enjoying the recreation

Sturdy shoes were hurrying backward and forward. John's feet were moving as rapidly as the others, but they stopped suddenly, for he chanced to glance down and see a soft furry bunch on the ground. He stooped immediately to see what it was and found a fuzzy brown caterpillar curled tightly—very tightly indeed as though to protect itself from the little feet that came so close.

John picked the caterpillar up and as it lay in the soft palm of his little hand a tender protecting thought came to him. While the rest of the children played, John slipped out of the midst of them and carrying the caterpillar in his cap he reached a place in the school yard where few of the children went. Placing the little furry bundle close to a great tree trunk among the leaves he hurried back to his playmates before he had been missed and took his place there full of joy because he had been able to perform such a happy bit of work.

John thought often of the wee, furry bundle he had placed by the old tree trunk and one day the instructor told the class something that interested him greatly. It was told during a nature lesson study, and John was delighted to learn that these little caterpillars shut themselves in hard cases in which they pass one stage of their growth and that they emerge beautiful butterflies.

Fairy stories were not as beautiful as this true story, John decided as he listened.

The following spring the class took a trip to the bright fields of the country not far from the school. It was a happy day for the children, and John was enjoying himself as usual watching the objects the instructor pointed out and listening to the explanation.

Suddenly a bright butterfly lighted close, which John secured. With the rest of the class he watched the dainty brown butterfly, while the instructor told the class again its beautiful story.

John thought of the furry, brown bundle he had placed by the tree, and then looked at this bright, joyous bit of beauty perched so daintily on his hand. A smile of knowing happiness came to his face, and that night he told his mother all about his joyous discovery.

The Library

The Cleveland Public Library's Experiment With Program Book Lists

THE Cleveland Public Library has developed in the last year a remarkable method of adult education through reading lists based on plays, motion pictures, operas and symphonies. It is simply to place a carefully made list of good books in every program and in outgoing library books. The effect is to turn the theatergoer to the library and the book-borrower to the theater. Either way aids adult education. Two things, however, are fundamental in this co-operation: the library decides what productions are worthy of the publicity and the producer pays for the printing.

Such book lists were first made in Cleveland for the Musical Art Association, which maintains the Cleveland Orchestra and the Cleveland Concert Company. Each of the season's 16 symphony programs contains a list of books in the public library on the composers and compositions of the next concert. A natural development was to do likewise for the grand opera. This year 35,000 bookmarks were issued for the Metropolitan Opera Company's appearances in Cleveland. The theaters and the motion pictures offered excellent opportunities also. There were Mrs. Fiske's all-star production of "The Rivals," Max Reinhardt's of the "Miracle," and Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan." Historical motion pictures claimed their share: "Scaramouche," "Monsieur Beaucaire," "Janice Meredith," "Yolanda," "Under the Red Robe," "The Ten Commandments." "Peter Pan" provided an opportunity to offer the best fairy lore. "The Thief of Bagdad" gave a fine list, headed "The Thief of Bagdad and Other Dwellers in the Land of the Thousand and One Nights," following by the quotation:

> Long caravans from old Baghdad
> Still bring tales, web of gold
> From Al Raschid to Nasr-ud-Din
> Grave, magic, comic, bold.

The books were arranged under Fiction, Poetry, Traveler's Tales and Lovers of the East. Among the first were "The Arabian Nights" of course, Laboulaye's "Abdallah," Hauff's "Caravan Tales," George Meredith's "Shaving of Shagpat," Beckford's "Vathek." For Tony Sarg's marionettes, piratical red lists were suggested by "Treasure Island" and ones of marigold yellow with a little black and white drawing of the Piper luring the rats away for "The Pied Piper." Two lists were made for expositions, one on "Better Homes," the other on "Radio."

How the Lists Are Made

The method of making the lists is described in a recent issue of The Library Log." "The Library Editor," it says, "reads or rereads the book or play (if any) on which the play is nominally based, and all stills and publicity material furnished by the management are carefully studied to determine the photo-play's date, locale, atmosphere and connection with characters in the real life of the time. Other books on the period are then examined, lists are consulted and conferences are held with heads of divisions in the effort to unearth 15 or 20 titles for the bookmark lists, which shall be popular, appropriate to the strictly defined period, and widely duplicated throughout the system. An alluring title and sub-title are then devised and an attractive and pertinent quotation pursued through the caverns of memory or hunted through various books of poetry—and voila the bookmark! A little liaison officer linking the library to the films, and the book-loving public to both."

Within-the-Library Exhibits

The book lists are supplemented by "within-the-library exhibits" which are based on motion picture stills showing historic characters or scenes. The head of the Fine Arts Division first arranges what graphic material she may have in fine books of the theater, calling upon the history division for biographies and histories. If there is special application, other department heads are called in, as for example the childrens. "The Thief of Bagdad" gave an excellent opportunity for exhibits. "On the two large bulletin boards near the charging desk," records the log, "were plates from the White collection showing examples of Persian and Arabian architecture. On the small bulletin board near the public catalogue were stills from the film and views of Bagdad from the Fine Arts Division. In the large show cases bordering the library aisle was an Arabian Nights exhibit displaying over a hundred different editions and representing many languages from English, French and German to Icelandic and Javanese."

This library-film co-operative publicity has drawn forth many favorable comments. Its effect in bringing attention to good books was shown one night, when a woman came to the history division with a bookmark saved from the showing of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and asked for any of the books listed on it. Not one of them was the librarian able to supply. Luckily she found another equally desirable, but the popularity of the lists was brought home to her. A typical case of the value of the lists was that of a young girl who came to the library with a crumpled "Scaramouche" bookmark, and asking for some of the books, confessed that she had never read any history, but that she liked the play and would like to begin reading history with those books.

Of course, the producers of plays and motion pictures have been delighted. In Cleveland they are enjoying the assistance of an organization which circulates 5,206,625 volumes a year, or nearly six books for every man, woman, and child in the city. They do all they can to aid in the making of bookmarks, exhibits, and posters. California headquarters are hearing of it, and the consciousness of library judges waiting to decide upon the suitability of pictures for co-operation may have a good effect upon the accuracy and the moral tone of future films.

For National Distribution

A interesting recent development of the bookmark idea is found in a circus company having sent an advance agent to the Cleveland Public Library to ask for a list of books on circuses, for national distribution. The result will be that libraries from Boston to Denver will be requested to distribute with their books, this summer, a list like this:

UNDER THE BIG TOP

> Circus Days and Circus Ways
> Long is the road twixt town and town
> that runs,
> Travelled by many a lordly cavalcade.
> —Cecily Fox-Smith.

TALES OF THE CIRCUS

For Children

The Adventures of Diggledy Dan .... E. P. Norwood
Clown, the Circus Dog; from the French .... August Vimar
Dr. Dolittle's Circus .... Hugh Lofting
Mr. Stubbs' Brother .... James Otis
Nicholas .... Anna Carroll Moore
Toby Tyler .... James Otis
Under the Lilacs .... L. M. Alcott

For Little Children

The Brownies' Circus
"The Brownies, Their Book"
The Circus Reader

For Grown-ups

Cuddy of the White Tops .... E. C. May
The Mountebank .... W. J. Locke
Polly of the Circus .... Margaret Mayo
Sunnyside Tad .... P. V. Mighels

Circus Life

Careers of Danger and Daring .... by Cleveland Moffett
Under the Big Top .... C. R. Cooper
Ways of the Circus .... George Conklin

The Amateur Circus

Amateur Circus Life .... Ernest Balch
A Backyard Circus
A. N. Hall in his "Boy Craftsman"
A Circus in the Attic
D. C. Beard in his "Jack of All Trades"
How to Put on an Amateur Circus .... F. A. Hacker
How to Have a Circus in the Woods
D. C. Beard in his "Boy Pioneers"

This list is printed by courtesy of Ringling Brothers Circus which will be in .... on ....

WEST INDIAN-CANADIAN TRADE IS ADVOCATED

OTTAWA, April 4 (Special Correspondence)—Hance Logan, Liberal member for Cumberland, N. S., yesterday reported to the House of Commons on the results of his recent visit to the West Indies on behalf of better trade relations. His invitation to a West Indies-Canada trade conference, to be held in Ottawa next June, had been enthusiastically received, said Mr. Logan. He had found only two trade commissioners in the countries around the Caribbean Sea, and recommended the appointment of a number of others to be located at important commercial centers.

In Venezuela Mr. Logan found that the flour trade with Canada had been increased from 15,000 barrels in 1921 to 128,000 barrels in 1924, through the enterprise of a Canadian company. This could be duplicated by other industries through proper management, he thought, and cited an instance of one of the islands which did $2,000,000 worth of business with the United States and only $200 worth with Canada in the same year. Butter shipping facilities must be provided however.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

The Sheraton
91 Bay State Road
BOSTON
W. H. BALLARD & CO., Inc.
Building Managers

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"
BONELLI-ADAMS Co.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

FARM FOR SALE
26 acres on State road near Geneseo, N. Y.; fine 9-room house, good furnace, excellent well under house, good barn, sealed garage; all in best condition; price $7000; less for cash. Address E. S. BOHACHEK, 171 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE: IN DUBLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE
An interesting Colonial farmhouse, surrounded by 58 acres of land; been used for summer home; splendid water, apple trees, raspberries; also fine blueberry patch; with or without antique furniture.
DR. A. S. TOWNSEND
16 Military Rd., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE—2 houses in good location between Hingham and Rockland, 1 mile from Hingham line, suitable for home, tea room or rest home; one 9 rooms, the other 12 rooms. C. W. GROSS, Rockland, Mass. Telephone Rockland 1171-25.

BALTIMORE, MD.—For sale, 10-room cottage, 3 baths; near 2 car lines; lot 65x195½; fruit trees and 18 grapevines; double garage. 4008 Maine Ave., Forest Park.

FOR SALE, HAWLEY, PA.
Five acres land on main road to Forest Lake and Honesdale, Pa.; one acre pine trees, 4 acres second growth. Price $200. P. O. B. 122.

FOR SALE IN MILTON, MASS.
Practically new eight-room house and garage, located off Blue Hills Parkway, five minutes' walk from Mattapan Square; price $12,500. Call OWNER, Milton 4013.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 47—Exceptionally well furnished room, suitable for business man or woman; modern; elevator; one block from the Christian Science Church. B. B. 9580.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—One large sunny room and one suitable for practitioner's office, on first floor. Tel. Copley 8059-R or B. B. 0091.

BOSTON—Comfortable furnished room; breakfast privileges. 89 Gainsboro St., Suite 4.

BROOKLYN—Pleasant, quiet room, with or without meals; Bushwick section, Brooklyn, third block from Broadway "L." MRS. J. L. GILLIES, 1185 Jefferson Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 186 68 St.—Comfortable furnished single room in private family. Telephone Shore Road 8415.

NEW YORK CITY, 518 W. 111 St.—Large, nicely furnished room, refined surroundings, home comforts. Apt. 24. Cathedral 5860.

N. Y. C., 15 Wadsworth Ave. (174th)—Comfortable, sunny, well furnished, clean; private family. Wadsworth 4470; $6. Gerrard.

N. Y. C., 599 W. 199th St.—Single outside bedroom, well furnished; elevator apt.; gentleman; convenient subway, bus. Apt. 52.

NEW YORK CITY—Business woman will share her elevator apartment with woman. Address OFFICE 308, 8 West Fortieth.

N. Y. C., 400 W. 150 St., Apt. 62—Beautiful sunny rooms, single-double, delightful location; all improvements; reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Large room with connecting bath, also smaller room; reasonable. Cathedral 7967. 400 Riverside Drive, Apartment 6-D.

N. Y. C., 252 West 74th—Large, beautifully furnished room, one flight, 3 windows, private bath; owner's well appointed home.

N. Y. C., 342 W. 71 St.—Young man will share room, twin beds, next bath, $7. Endicott 7424.

NEW YORK CITY, 55 W. 11th St., Apt. 3-E—Modern room for two business girls.

PHILADELPHIA—Furnished room, all conveniences; private famly; adults; gentlemen or business couple. 42 S. 61st Street, Phone Sherwood 5316.

WINTHROP, Mass.—Near station and post office, room, private family, references. 175 Winthrop St. Ocean 674-W.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—160 acres first class timberland; coast of Oregon, close to bay, railroad and highway; just the thing for man with portable mill; finest farm land after being cleared. Address S-55, Suite 200, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BACK BAY APARTMENT
TO SUBLET for 6 months from May 1, attractive and handsomely furnished, for housekeeping, near Charles River Esplanade, Boston; windows on 3 sides, with view; 3 bedrooms hall room, parlor and dining room; reduced rate. Address Y-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PATENTS

FOR SALE—Entire patent rights or license to manufacture under my patent newly developed cone belt shifter; a mechanical safety device legally required in several states; correspondence solicited. NILS GOODACTIVE, 37 Thames St., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES and Foreign Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Designs. J. M. MANGHUM, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C. Registered Patent Attorney for 20 years.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, married, graduate of Cornell University and Westinghouse Apprenticeship School; 10 years general industrial experience and 6 years upon design and production of small universal motors. Box B-90, The Christian Science Monitor, 1658 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Manager in Tea Room
5 years university training, 3 years teaching experience, 2 years managing woman's club. C. H., 1224 K St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT
FOR RENT, consisting of four rooms, bath and kitchen, with beautiful surroundings; high class janitor service. ALVIN REIST, Crepler Apartments, 863 South George St., York, Pa.

APARTMENTS
1 to 8 rooms, furnished and unfurnished. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 49 Norway St., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 1781.

BOSTON, 204 Hemenway St.—Attractive 1-room, alcove, kitchenette and bath suite. Apply Janitor or call owner, Back Bay 4968.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—4 large rooms and bath, private dwelling facing Prospect Park, latest improvements, rent $75 including heat, gas and electricity. 79 Prospect Park S. W. Tel. Hugenot 4249.

FOR RENT—Two outside rooms on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with tub and shower bath. ALVIN REIST, Crepler Apartments, 863 S. George St., York, Pa.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE REASONABLE
or will rent unfurnished, $2,000 yr., apartment in co-operative house; high class; centrally located in New York City; large living room, large bedroom, kitchen, foyer and bath on 12th floor. Phone DONALD JONES, Circle 8815, N. Y. C., or write RAGAN, 4017 Council St., Los Angeles, Calif.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BACK BAY—Available now, suite in private hotel, consisting of living room, bedroom and bath; fireplace; attractively furnished; meals if desired. Back Bay 3920, or The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, 65 Mt. Vernon St.—Furnished housekeeping suite of 2 rooms, also single room; convenient to surface and subway cars. Tel. University 9214-W.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Attractively furnished home of four rooms and sun parlor, June to October; very convenient to Lackawanna trains and Newark busses; exceedingly reasonable, 40 No. 20th St. Tel. Orange 6150. Not home afternoons.

N. Y. C., Washington Square District—Two business girls will share apartment with two other business girls. 139 MacDougal St., DERDIGER (evenings).

N. Y. C., 871 St. Nicholas Ave.—Two large rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; $100; convenient location. Phone Murray Hill 6926.

PITTSBURGH, Dormont—Two housekeeping rooms, Christian Scientists preferred. 3233 Gaylord Ave. Lehigh 2033-R.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
7-room cottage, 5 minutes from Boston & Maine and beach; best neighborhood; adults; references. Write F. P., 59 Norfolk Avenue.

WOLLASTON, MASS.
TO SUBLET—Upper apartment for June, July, August, September; 7 rooms, sun porch, garage; references required. Tel. Granite 2092, or address R. W. P., 65 Willow St.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Suite of 3 rooms with 3 windows overlooking Common; suitable for practitioner or other business purposes. Apply to JANITOR, 140 Boylston St.

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246 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON
Building remodeled; planned and furnished for individual offices; Christian Scientists preferred; continual phone service; appointments made, messages taken or given; $25 a month gives full service, with private office well furnished, for three selected hours a day, longer hours at same rate; reception room and inter-communicating phones.
BRADFORD NELSON POWELL, Owner
Phone Back Bay 7018

DESK SPACE

N. Y. C.—Desk room, furnished or unfurnished, in attorney's office, 1440 Broadway (new building), from May 12. BARNETT, Bryant 2030.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, machine operators, clerk, experienced and beginners for attractive and investigated office positions; good salaries; individual attention given applicants; registration free. DEL-SCHAD AGENCY, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

UNUSUAL opportunity for young woman willing to go to Philadelphia as companion nurse. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 49 Norway St., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—Congenial summer work for man and wife June 1st to October 1st; wife to do cooking and help with kitchen work; man to do general work around place. Address PANAMA ROCKS TEA ROOM, Panama, New York.

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EXPERIENCED COOK, hotel or private family, desires work country or city; references. Box L-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMAN, 37, several years' high executive position and own business, due unforeseen circumstances, seeks good permanent connection; has been stenographer, typist, correspondent, secretary, accountant; thoroughly familiar railroad traffic, shipping, domestic and foreign trade; speaks and writes several languages acquired abroad; very highly recommended by former employers. Reply Box X-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Good ladies' tailor desires fitter's position; well qualified. Box S-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGER, executive ability; years of experience, have been most successful; highest references; prefer in or near Boston, but free to go anywhere in Eastern U. S. Address B-12, care The Christian Science Monitor, 60 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

CLERICAL woman, excellent in figures, records and detail; good references. Apt. 45, 211 West 146th St., New York City.

COLORED GIRL, child's nurse, whole or part time. SPIERS, Apt. 2, 55 W. 135th St., N. Y. C. Phone Bradhurst 1057.

COMPANION—Young middle-age graduate desires position with elderly lady or similar engagement; with Christian Scientist preferred; excellent references. M. BUDD, Absecon, N. J.

COMPANION, managing housekeeper, or care of child; experienced young woman. Box Y-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Business couple; small adult family; Christian Scientists preferred. M., care West, 354 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, Buckminster 0152.

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SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high class, evening law student, desires position general law work. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHER of dancing with wide experience would like opportunity to teach dancing in summer hotel or camp, or act as hostess. VIOLA MINNIS, 107 Summer St., Malden, Mass.

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ONTEORA CLUB, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
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House and Garage, large acreage, 5 master rooms, 3 baths; 5 servants' rooms, 2 baths; exceptional sleeping porch and verandas; tennis court.
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FOR RENT for the season, comfortably furnished bungalow; 7 rooms and bath; one hour from New York City in Westchester County. Address Box W-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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FOR SALE—Well furnished camp located in beautiful grove at Nuttings Lake, Billerica. N. B., 45 Cross St., Winthrop, Mass. Ocean 631-W.

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OSSINING, N. Y., Hudson View, 173 North Highland Ave.—Refined family offers delightful home to few guests; beautiful grounds overlooking Hudson; modern improvements. Tel. 1222.

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N. Y. C., West 97th—Comfortable, light apartment for lady needing rest or study; experienced care if needed. Riverside 7559.

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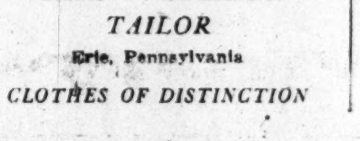

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

No country has had more elections since the end of the Great War than Germany. There were first the elections for the constituent convention and for the new Reichstag. Then there were the two elections for the Reichstag in 1924. And now there are two more elections for the President of the Republic. Perhaps there have been too many elections of late, for too frequent elections are unpopular with every public. But that Germany should be familiarized with the democratic system and that irreconcilable differences between parties should be resolved by an appeal to the people is all to the good. For the future, alike of Germany and of Europe, depends upon Germany becoming a democracy in the fullest sense of the word.

The Future of Germany

The political history of all countries is deeply affected by their geographical position. The free civilization which has developed in England and in America is largely the consequence of their geographical isolation. The Channel and the Atlantic have freed both of them from that constant fear of invasion and war which has been the greatest hindrance to the growth of democratic institutions elsewhere. And no country has suffered more from its geographical position than Germany. She has been the battle ground of Europe. She has few natural frontiers, as has France. She has been the buffer between East and West. Largely, though not wholly, as a result, the German people were long in finding their unity; they left their politics to the control of absolute kings and princes; they relied for safety on the sword.

Except for the brief movement of 1848, which was almost instantly suppressed and of which the leaders were driven to help the cause of liberty in America and elsewhere, there has been no really democratic movement in Germany since the Reformation. Germany has produced great music, great literature, great philosophy, though this last has had but little spiritual content. But before 1918 she had had no such inspiring incidents in her political history as the French Revolution or the Commune, or the American Revolution and its aftermath, or the English revolutions in the seventeenth century and the parliamentary struggles since.

The consequence was twofold. On the one hand it created in Germany an excessive belief in military power. Military strength meant security for Germany; did not the resurgence of 1809 prove that? It meant the unity of Germany and freedom from French interference; did not the events of 1864, 1866, and 1870 prove that? And so Germany became the chief expositor in recent times of the militarist philosophy of the state, and incomparably the greatest military power in the world.

The second consequence was the peculiar political incapacity of the German people themselves. Because of their exposed position, because of their government by absolute kings and princes, because of their military organization, the majority of the German people scarcely regarded the public policy of their country as a matter for which they themselves had a moral responsibility which they could not escape. They left it to "authority" to decide, thinking it their duty to obey rather than to question its decisions. Protestantism, which in other lands has been the great guardian of the independent democratic sense, early lost its creative power in Germany, because the Lutheran church transferred much of the loyalty, once felt for the Papacy, to the Emperor and the state. Germany never experienced the intense passion for individual judgment which was the special mark of the Puritan movement in America and Britain.

Here is the kernel of the German problem today. The military idol in Germany has been overthrown. Germany itself is in form a republic. But is she in reality an enduring democracy? Time alone will tell. On the answer, however, her own history and that of Europe will hinge. The temptation to return to the old tradition, to abandon the long and apparently endless struggle for democratic wisdom and self-government, to yield authority once more to those who seek to exercise control, is being powerfully pressed.

Yet if ever Germany is to retake her moral place in the world her people must fight that temptation, and at any cost insist on keeping the decision of the fundamentals of their national policy in their own hands. They must be political protestants against the claims of the old authoritarian powers or they will go down in disaster again. The world must be made safe for that freedom and responsibility which are known as democracy. The issue has not yet been decided in Germany. The decision depends primarily on the German people themselves, but other nations can do much by friendship and support to help them in their task.

Those who have most vigorously opposed the enforcement of the prohibition law in the United States have attempted to justify their efforts to bring about an amendment which would legalize the manufacture and sale of wine and beer by their claim that beer, of an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent by weight, is not intoxicating. They have made a strong argument in support of modification of the law by attempting to prove that Congress would be well within its rights in authorizing the traffic in such beverages, the general language of the Eighteenth Amendment simply directing that the law prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

Beer Banned by Chemists

No one, probably, has really been misled by the assertion that beer of a 2.75 per cent alcoholic content is not intoxicating. If it were not, then the modificationists would insist upon a more liberal interpretation of the organic act. But now comes the publication, by the American Chemical Society, of the report of Dr. Francis G. Benedict, of the nutrition department of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, regarded as an authority in his particular field, in which the direct conclusion is stated that under present conditions in the United States it is impossible for people to continue to drink alcoholic beverages of even this low content. Dr. Benedict declares there is no longer any doubt as "to the toxic qualities of alcoholic beverages as weak as 2.75 per cent by weight." It is shown that human efficiency is lessened by the use of such drinks, and that not merely by dilution can the alcoholic problem be solved. The great problem of chemistry, he says, is to decide upon the "permissible" amount of alcohol which may be safely imbibed, and the tendency all along the line is to cut down on this amount.

The report discusses interestingly the use of alcoholic beverages by the people of European nations. But the conclusion is that whatever may be said in defense of such practices elsewhere, modern conditions in the United States refute every argument in support of a more liberal interpretation of protective laws than has been agreed upon by legislators and judges. In Paris, for instance, according to Dr. Benedict, hundreds of taxis run about the streets with every driver slightly under the influence of alcohol. In the United States, it is insisted, a driver has no business undertaking his task after having imbibed even these so-called permissible amounts of alcohol. It is declared that a moderate user of alcohol should keep off the streets for at least four hours after taking a "permissible" amount of alcohol, since otherwise such a motorist would be considered a menace to society.

Surely the prospect is not a reassuring one from the viewpoint of the modificationists and nullificationists. They do not seem to realize that a progressive civilization has marched on, even while they were sulking in their tents, far beyond the point where indulgence in intoxicating liquors is economically possible. A man of the professional standing of Dr. Benedict cannot be accused of stating any but incontrovertible facts. He indicates no prejudice in behalf of enforcement based on purely sentimental or moral grounds. He simply finds that beer of the alcoholic potency insisted upon by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is, in fact, intoxicating, and that there is no room, under present economic conditions, for the intoxicated operator of a high-powered automobile on the streets and highways. Apparently, if we are to go back to the beer saloon and the brewery, it will be necessary to abandon the automobile and return to the somewhat primitive horse and wagon. The faithful horse has been the protection of many a drunken driver.

In a somewhat extended and most thoughtful address delivered before the convention of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Washington, President Coolidge took occasion to emphasize, by a brief reference to statistics, the great development of American industries since the beginning of the present century. Special reference was made, quite properly, to the growth of the particular industry in which most of the delegates to the convention are engaged. It was interestingly pointed out that among the treasures of the ancient and medieval Indies were the beautiful and delicate fabrics hand-wrought from the fibers of cotton. "The desire for them," the President observed, "more as articles of luxury and adornment than for everyday use, was one of the incentives which led bold navigators into those high adventures that added new continents to the world."

Mr. Coolidge Defends the Tariff

But now all this has changed. Today, due to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of American producers and manufacturers, most of the finer textiles are produced in the Western countries, while India imports most of its enormous requirements for cotton cloth. "That one detail," Mr. Coolidge says, "may be taken as epitomizing the story of several generations of economic revolution on a world scale. The path of progress has followed the development of the cotton industry."

By inference, rather than by direct assertion, the President made it plain that he is convinced that the development of productive industries in the United States could not have progressed as it has but for the almost continuous policy of assuring to the manufacturers, through the operation of protective tariffs, a virtually stabilized home market. "Whether his business be to manufacture automobiles by the hundreds or fabrics by the millions of yards," the President said, "each day the manufacturer, who has first claim upon this foremost market place of the world, is bound to start with a vast advantage over all competitors. In consideration of that advantage he is under obligations to give his customers the benefit of his lower costs of production, of the savings he can achieve by reason of being able to produce on a scale unparalleled anywhere else. From our national beginnings it has been an almost uniform policy to conserve to the American producer the right of first opportunity in the home market."

Not boastfully, but with justifiable pride, Mr. Coolidge declared that the towering stature of America's industrial structure is the best, and indeed the complete, vindication of this policy. He admits that it can hardly be expected that such a program would be popular with those who find themselves placed at a disadvantage in the great market of the world. "But," he observed, "those who would charge us with selfishness in thus giving first thought to home interests would do well to consider whether their own policies in this regard are more liberal than ours." He referred especially to the American policy of permitting competing countries to purchase raw materials in the United States on the same terms enjoyed by American manufacturers. "While our policy of tariff protection is in line with the well-nigh universal rule of the world," he said, "our policy of absolute freedom in the export of raw materials or primary products is one of notable and exceptional liberality."

Despite a somewhat eloquent defense of the protective tariff theory, there is nothing in the President's address to indicate a purpose to yield to what has appeared to be a quite insistent demand for a revision of tariff duties upward. Rather is there seen cautious counsel to industry to adapt and adjust itself to established economic conditions. He said:

> Modern industry, with its great combinations and great aggregations of both capital and employees, has necessarily brought many new problems for solution in our effort to work out a righteous human relationship. These new conditions made necessary new rules of conduct. Many of these have already become well established and are believed to have been productive of good. But there still exists a considerable area, sometimes designated as a twilight zone, in which the proper standard of action is as yet undetermined.

There is no question that Sir Harry Perry Robinson, who has contributed an article to the Landmark, the monthly magazine of the English-Speaking Union of Great Britain, makes a strong point when he urges in it that it would be a great gain if the American people as a whole could be brought to see the British Empire as it really is. His contention is that the average American—and he assures his readers the average Englishman also—is lamentably ignorant of his brothers across the ocean. And he makes the attempt, with no little success, to correct the perspective in the American view of Great Britain. This particular article is advertised as the first of a series which Sir Harry will write for this periodical, and if they all ring as true as the introductory one they should do no little good.

"As England Sees It"

Without attempting to reproduce in any detail the general plan of Sir Harry's argument, it is still permissible to call attention to a fact that he emphasizes strongly regarding the fundamental independence of the British Empire—the British Isles, Canada, South Africa, and the rest. America, he claims with justification, is in the habit of considering England as a part of continental Europe, whereas it is far more correct to think of it as of a kin with the United States. "When we beg you to stand with us to save the world," he writes, "we are not inviting you to 'take sides' in the domestic quarrels of Europe. We are as detached from them as you are. We look at them, if from much closer at hand and with fuller knowledge, in the same light as you do. They make us as mad as they do you." Thus, in reality, he urges, "we belong to you." The British Empire is a great coherent unit as distinct from, and as unsympathetic with, the policies of Europe as is the United States itself.

Sir Harry further calls attention to the extremely democratic nature of the Government of Great Britain. It may be doubted, he says, if one American in many hundreds realizes that "in committing our destinies to a single popularly elected Chamber, we have traveled farther on the road of pure democracy than you have." Yet the fact remains, that, despite the belief in the thoughts of many Americans that Great Britain is ruled by a king under an autocratic form of government, the real governing power in England is virtually in the hands of a single legislative assembly—the House of Commons. One wonders how many Americans today would be content to intrust the running of the country entirely to the House of Representatives, uncontrolled by any effective power in the Senate, by a presidential veto, or by a Supreme Court. Such, however, is virtually the case in England.

With the general desire of the writer of this article and of the English-Speaking Union of both the United States and Great Britain to promote a better understanding between America and England, practically all of those who are in a position to recognize values aright, without bias or prejudice, are in complete accord. Such an understanding, however, can never be fully attained without due recognition of the facts as they are. When such a recognition is won, the understanding between the peoples will largely take care of itself, and one of the greatest factors making for world peace will have been given a tremendous forward impulse.

Editorial Notes

By his declaration in favor of the youth of today, the Rev. W. E. J. Gratz, editor of the Epworth Herald of Chicago, will earn the gratitude of thousands of the younger generation. Whether their elders will fully agree with his sentiments is, of course, a different matter. However, even they must acknowledge that much that he claimed in his talk in Boston recently is not far from true. He said in part:

> The younger generation are criticized because of the kind of books they read, the pictures they like to see, the entertainments and the amusements they indulge in. It was an older generation that wrote and published the books, and developed the pictures, and created the amusements and entertainments.
>
> Laws are not enforced because they are in the hands of a generation that has acknowledged they cannot be enforced. If the enforcement of the Volstead amendment had been put in the hands of the young people of the Christian Endeavor Society, the Baptist Young People's Union, the Epworth League and the members of the student volunteer bands in our colleges, it would be done in a very short time.

It is not often that a famous father has a famous son. Still less frequently has it been the case that a famous mother has had a famous daughter—and especially when the fame thus attained has been won in the field of physical science. Hence the recent conferring of the degree of Doctor of Science from the medical faculty of the Sorbonne upon Mlle. Irene Curie is of almost, if not quite, unique interest. Her mother, it will of course be recalled, was the joint discoverer with M. Curie of radium, and is generally looked upon as the one chiefly responsible for that discovery. Mlle. Irene obtained her distinction as a result of a thesis on the alpha rays of polonium, a radio-active substance discovered by her father and mother in pitchblende. Thus she chose a fitting subject and undoubtedly treated it in a brilliant manner.

A Panorama of Southern Peru

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Cuzco, Peru

Cuzco is the most ancient of the inhabited cities of the New World, perhaps of the entire globe. It retains, to this day, the richest treasures of the Spanish colonial time, the finest relics of the Inca empire and its superb workmanship and awe-inspiring architecture, and below them both convincing traces of the hand of artisans and civilizations ages older than the Inca. But few pilgrimages of tourists or students are more worth the making than the journey overland from Mollendo to Cuzco.

The Southern Railway makes the trip easy, and the three days which its stages require for the 506 miles are early forgotten. The first night is spent in Arequipa, in the wonderful comfort of the American "Quinta Bates," the second night in a clean native hotel at Juliaca, and the welcome of Cuzco is expressed now in the hospitality of the newly furnished and delightful Hotel Royal. As far as hotels go, the trip to Cuzco is far superior to anything the traveler encounters in Lia itself. For the journey, enough cannot be said. To Arequipa from Mollendo one passes through desert and mountain scenery probably unsurpassed in the world, and from Arequipa the mysteries and the beauties of the high Andes pour out prodigally.

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It was my privilege to travel from Arequipa to Juliaca by freight train, most of the fourteen hours in the driver's seat of the locomotive, with the vast skies above and the snow-capped mountains playing hide-and-seek with the sandy hills.

Intimate and close came the Andes, on the highlands, and through the wonderful long hours the numbers of these majestic peaks waxed and waned, until at one time the horizon contained ten or a dozen, clear around the circle, and at another we traveled a dusty, dismal waste. But always a peak was just beyond that point, and always, too, the world was full of other beauties than mountains, even.

From the first the plains were filled with sheep, and toward noon the first of the wild, antelope-like vicunas stood to watch us from a distance or fled across the spaces like flashes of red-gold light. Rare villages, half-hours at stations, loading and unloading, adventures with cattle and llamas and sheep on the track, with sudden stops and crunchings of brakes by the hardy, blanketed crew sleeping on top of the cars—the hours passed in untiring procession.

The second day of the trip, as I took it, was made by hand-car, fourteen hours again, pushed by changing crews of dingy Indian trackmen. It began with chilliest dawn, breaking over wide fields, marked by distant ranch houses in the foothills and sheep grazing near at hand; ponds where floated wild ducks diving in that utter chill, through thin ice—unless one has enjoyed the experience, it is difficult to realize how cold it makes one feel to see a duck dive through ice-covered ponds at 4:30 a. m. on the top of the Andes!

◇ ◇ ◇

The day, indeed, was full of strange and quaint birds. Owls, roosting on the mileposts (no tree exists in all these spaces, for the altitude is well over 12,000 feet), waked resentfully and whirled off into the distance. Snipe and storks and herons went about their business of fishing, for no one can guess what, in these shallow pools by the track. Then there were fat gray doves, quail and partridges, to mention none of the great eagle-like hawks, the white-breasted "dominicans," as the natives call the wild, gay blackbirds of the heights, and big brown woodpeckers living in apparent luxury from the produce of the railway ties and the mud walls of the houses.

Thus the second day ended in a superb sunset behind the high hills which edged the wide pampas, and a night in the comfort, and indeed luxury, of the great model sheep farm where British hosts have brought British life to the midst of the rarefied plains. The final journey to Cuzco I made by train, a full half-day more passing through flocks of shaggy alpacas, white and brown. The fields narrowed sometimes to but a strip along the riverside, but toward the end of the day they were crowded, and cultivated intensively, and were worked, just now, at the harvest time, by squads of unbelievably picturesque natives cutting the yellow wheat by hand and threshing it (within a stone's throw of the train) with wooden poles, or donkeys, and winnowing it by throwing it into the air—for thousands of years they have done it in this way, and if they have their choice, presumably they will continue to do so for a thousand years to come.

And so to Cuzco, to a crowded station and waiting mule cars, and a ride through the dark night into the ancient city. Cuzco is built on the foundations of the Inca capital, found and destroyed here by the Spaniards close to 400 years ago. It then counted 200,000 inhabitants, and the houses were virtually all—according to tradition and visual proof—built of granite blocks carved to such perfection that the stones fit, to this day, like molded bricks. No, more closely than bricks, for the irregular shapes—one famous stone has twelve angles to fit into the stones which match its sides—are so finely worked that a penknife cannot be inserted between. All over the city, here and there, in the streets and inside mud houses, these great walls are found, built, some of them, of stones six to eight feet square, and all fitted with this astonishing accuracy. And above these superb walls, with doorways cut by cruder craftsmen, rise the adobe and coarse stonework of the Spanish and modern times.

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Contrast and astonishment everywhere. The magnificent Spanish churches, built by the very Indians who erected these walls, are crude and coarse by comparison, their elaborate carvings in sorry contrast to the superb splendor of these silent walls of the Incas. For silent they are, because not one word or hieroglyphic character stands or was ever written on them. A few lightly carved snakes of unknown significance mark a few stones, a few doorways—and that is all. Silence is the characteristic of all ancient ruins, but nowhere such silence as this of the great Incas.

Cuzco is today the Peruvian stronghold of the Roman Catholic Church, and the churches here, supported by rich properties, function still with medieval splendor. The monks of a dozen orders have their fine old monasteries, the cathedral boasts a silver altar, a bell whose tone tells, each four hours, of its own content of precious metal, and one church, that of Santo Domingo, rises in its modern masonry above the deliberately wrecked and ruined walls of the once mighty Temple of the Sun of the Incas; today the sun, entering through the high windows in early morning, bathes the church's altar in light, as it bathed the altars of the Incas.

Through the streets, under the picturesque balconies, along the cobbled highways, pass the Indians, the slaves of the Incas and Spaniards of old time, the slaves, virtually, of the Peruvians of today. Their costumes, quaint and colorful, are strange adaptations of the Spanish dress of 300 years ago—hats of quaint shape, pantaloons just below the knees, jackets embroidered or woven in brilliant colors, and over all only the unchanged brown woolen poncho of the highlands. Cuzco is an unrolling panorama so full of color, delight and picturesqueness that it would seem as if capacity and interest would never wane, for however many days or weeks one should stay here.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, April 8

Five hundred and eighty million gold marks had been collected from Germany by March 31, last, for reparations purposes and turned over to the Allies under the Dawes plan by the agent-general for reparation payments, according to a statement just published by that official. Of this amount, 470,000,000 were withdrawn from the proceeds of the German external loan of 1924 and 100,000,000 were received from the German railway company.

Great Britain received 128,000,000 gold marks, of which not less than 103,000,000 were paid under the Reparation Recovery Act (26 per cent importation duty for reparation purposes); France, 235,000,000, of which 72,000,000 were paid for deliveries of coal, coke and lignite and 12,000,000 for deliveries of chemical fertilizers and only about 10,000,000 under the Reparation Recovery Act. Not less than 18,700,000 gold marks, however, were paid for the upkeep of the French Army of Occupation. For the service of the German external loan of 1924, the agent-general of reparations spent about 40,000,000 gold marks, while 1,600,000 were needed for the maintenance of his office in this city.

Berlin got its snow at last. It came unusually late this year, a week before the commencement of spring, and it remained on the ground for only about four or five days, but when it did come it descended in thick masses from a winterly sky. On the following Sunday the platforms of the Metropolitan Railway of Berlin, the street cars and subway trains were filled with boys and girls, men and women, dressed in the latest winter sport costumes, drawing little sleds and carrying skis. The Grunewald, the well-known pine forest stretching from Berlin to Potsdam, and the woods in the east of the city soon resembled veritable winter sport resorts.

Wherever there was the slightest inclination of the ground people were skidding down on sleds, while the ski enthusiasts went deeper into the wood, where they shot down the short but steep descents. Near Onkel Toms Huette (Uncle Tom's Cabin), a much-frequented little restaurant in the heart of the Grunewald, a real ski-run was built a short while ago and was opened to the public for the first time on this occasion. Here the more skilled practiced jumps with varying success, but were always cheered by an enthusiastic crowd which genuinely enjoyed the spectacle.

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The flying competition—the first to be organized on a large scale since the war—that was arranged by the Aero Club of Germany at the instigation of the popular noonday paper known as "B. Z.," which offered the first and largest prize, has aroused great interest, not only in sporting circles but also in the motor and airplane industry. The sum of money in hand in the middle of March amounted to about 350,000 marks ($90,000), and considerable additions came in after that time from many of the towns on the route of the circular flight.

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Siegfried Wagner, the son of Richard Wagner, in a letter sent to a Berlin friend with a view of publication, has expressed his opinions very decidedly upon party politics in connection with art. This step of his undoubtedly is the outcome of certain incidents which occurred during the last Bayreuth festivals. Siegfried Wagner writes that he greatly desires that this year's festival at Bayreuth, as well as all succeeding festivals, may be strictly separated from all politics of the day in order that they may remain exclusively devoted to the lofty aims of art designed by the founder. On his part, the writer continues, everything has been done to safeguard the Bayreuth Festival against every political tendency, and everyone, no matter what his origin or religion, will be welcome.

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The rebuilding of the Friedrichstrasse station is now completed to the extent that the new platform which had been added could be taken into use a short while ago. Although this station is not a terminus, it is nevertheless one of the most important stations in Berlin, since it is located in the heart of the city, where most of the principal hotels are situated, and because all the trains between Berlin and London, to and from Poland, East Prussia and Russia, and most of those between Berlin, Cologne and Paris, as well as many others, pass through it. Hitherto all these trains had to stop at a single platform, the westbound trains on one side, the eastbound on the other. Now the two lines of traffic have been separated and each has its own platform with a track on either side of it. In future, therefore, two westbound trains and two eastbound trains can stop at the same time in the station.

A third platform is reserved for the Metropolitan Railway. This separation of the westbound from the eastbound traffic had become inevitable since the railway authorities are striving to return as soon as possible to the prewar schedule, when the long distance trains passing the Friedrichstrasse station often followed each other at intervals of only a few minutes. Together with the addition of a new platform, the entire station is also being rebuilt, a task by no means easy, since the heavy traffic must not be disturbed. The waiting rooms have been modernized, new halls and staircases are being erected and a barber's shop as well as baths have been included. The latter are a novelty in a Berlin station and their neat and clean appearance creates a decidedly favorable impression. A friendly atmosphere is given to the station by the fact that the walls of its passageways are covered with light yellow tiles touched off with green.

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The municipal authorities of Berlin have now adopted the American system of reserving certain parts of the streets in the city for the parking of automobiles. These parking places are marked off by white lines painted on the road. In some instances, as in the Budapesterstrasse, the cars must park along the curbstone; in other instances they must line up in the middle of the road, as is the case in the Friedrichstrasse. The authorities took over the American expression "to park," and this has caused many attacks to be directed against them in the press for introducing further foreign expressions into the German language.

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Cairo can be reached from Berlin now in four and a half days by a new fast steamship service from Genoa. The quickest routes hitherto were via Trieste and Brindisi. Genoa, however, can be reached from Berlin much more easily than either of the two other ports named. Plans have also been discussed to run through trains from Berlin to Vladivostok via Warsaw and Moscow, but some time may elapse yet before this service is established, especially as there are no cars available at present which can change the distance between their wheels to fit the wider gauge of the Russian railways. Before the war several such cars were employed in the trans-continental service to Russia.

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That the horses that proved such great friends of man during the war should not be forgotten, Prof. Josef Limburg, a German sculptor, has just completed a beautiful monument in honor of the horses which fell in the war. It represents an unsaddled horse with sad and drooping head, and is a wonderful piece of art, done with much love.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Memorial to Christopher Marlowe

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some thirty years ago a first effort was made, on the initiative of the Elizabethan Literary Society, to honor the genius of Christopher Marlowe by erecting a monument to his memory. A committee, of which Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice, was chairman, and Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, Sir Henry Irving, Lord Leighton, James Russell Lowell and Algernon Charles Swinburne were members, set up in Marlowe's native city of Canterbury a piece of sculpture from the hand of Onslow Ford, R. A., which was unveiled by Sir Henry Irving on Sept. 16, 1891. Owing to lack of funds, the Marlowe memorial at Canterbury was left incomplete.

A new and representative committee has now been formed with the object of collecting funds for completing the Marlowe memorial at Canterbury and for taking such other steps in honor of Marlowe's memory as the available amount of money may allow, such as the erection of tablets at his school and college, viz., King's School, Canterbury, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Marlowe's reputation has of late years been steadily growing at home and abroad. Despite his brief career, he ranks with the great poets of the world. Critical research in regard to his work has been recently pursued with notable energy by both British and American scholars. The committee is sanguine that its appeal for funds will meet with a generous response, not in England alone but wherever the great achievements of English literature are cherished. It is roughly estimated that a sum of £1500 will be required to fulfill the suggested purposes.

Sir Sidney Lee has undertaken the office of treasurer. Donations may either be paid into the account of the Marlowe Memorial Fund, Midland Bank, Ltd., 69, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, or to Miss Joyce Brown, 33, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, who is acting as honorary secretary of the Marlowe Memorial Committee.

MARLOWE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.